THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1824.

Vol. 2...No. 39.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

285

BOOK AUCTION.

On Saturday Evening, 12th June,
AT EARLY CANDLE-LIGHT,
At the Auction Room in Wood Street,
Will be sold, a valuable assortment of
Law, Medical, Theological and Miscellaneous BOOKS,
WITH A VARIETY OF
Maps, Prints and Stationary, etc.
Terms at sale.
W. Anderson, Auc.
June 4.—2

Book-Binders' Boards, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE
2000 lbs. of prime Boston Boards,
A VARIETY OF STATIONARY,
Including first quality
BLANK & SCHOOL BOOKS;
AN ASSORTMENT OF
Bead, Hollow and Round PLANES;
A few Back, Tenon and Whip SAWS.
Together with a sound and serviceable
WAGON HORSE,
And a light, handsome, substantial built
Jersey Wagon.
Wm. H. Hart.
Monongahela Bridge, June 4.—3t.

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John Scull.
Allegheny Town, June 4, 1824.—tf.

FORTUNE'S HOME,

Baltimore, May 13, 1824.
19th Report of the Drawing of the
GRAND STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND.

Ticket 8453, a prize of		$1000
" 7132, "		100
And 198 prizes of		12

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Consisting of viz. 1 of $100,000—1 of 20,000 2 of 10,000 1 of 5,000—6 of 1000—22 of 100—26 of 50—2272 of 12. *Every one of these prizes MUST be drawn the next day, as it is the last day's drawing.*

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To take place on Thursday, the 24th of next month (June) which, though at a longer time than was expected, will however afford adventurers more generally, especially those at a distance, the better opportunity of supplying themselves with chances for the *last and best drawing.*

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Whole Tickets	$20	Quarters	$5
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Twelfth Class—New Series.

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In Market, between Second and Third Streets.
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Ordained and enacted into a law, the 29th day of May, A. D. 1824.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
President of the Common Council.
ATTEST—E. J. ROBERTS, *Clk. Com. Coun. p. t*
James Ross,
President of the Select Council.
NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clerk of Select Council.*
June 4.—3t.

Supplement to an Ordinance

Entitled an Ordinance respecting Wharves and foot pavements on the Monongahela River.

SECT 1. *BE it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That the Mayor and the Street Commissioner be, and they are hereby authorized and directed, to have the Wharf at the end of Market street raised opposite the middle of said street, six feet, and sloped from that point so as to form an inclined plane to the extreme ends up and down said river, as specified in the Ordinance to which this is a Supplement.

SECT. 2. *And be it further ordained and enacted, by the authority aforesaid,* That the Mayor and the Street Commissioner be, and they are hereby authorized to lease out such parts of the beach of the Monongahela River as they may deem proper, in such manner as shall not prejudice the commerce of the City, nor obstruct the view, for any term not exceeding two years from the date hereof.

Ordained and enacted into a law, this twenty ninth day of May, A. D. 1824.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
President of the Common Council.
ATTEST—E. J. ROBERTS, *Clk p. t. Com. Coun*
James Ross,
Pres't of the Select Council.
NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clk Select Council.*

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED late in April last, from the subscriber, living in Brownsville, Pennsylvania

A Negro Man, named
ELSERY HAZARD.
He is about 21 years old; short and rather stout made; has large full eyes. He is a servant until the age of twenty-eight. Said negro had with him when he absconded, a blue coat, of superfine cloth with pockets outside, a superfine black coat and two roram hats, rather oldish. He was seen in Pittsburgh about two weeks ago.

A reward of ten dollars will be given for securing said Negro in Pittsburgh jail, or twenty dollars if lodged in the jail of Union town, Fayette county.

Geo. Hogg.
June 4, 1824—3t*

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the Hon. JONATHAN H. WALKER, late of the city of Pittsburgh, dec'd. are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands are requested to present them for settlement.

Wm. Walker,
Executor.
June 4, 1824.—3t

So. A. DUBARRY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
A new and general assortment of
India, European and Domestic
GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE:

THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Wood-stock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senahaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bollivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Grosde Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,
Wholesale and Retail,
At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.
ALSO—3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.
Pittsburgh, April 16—t19S.

VAUABLE MEDICINES.

A CURE for *COUGHS, COLDS* and approaching *CONSUMPTIONS.*

Hamilton's Elixir,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

To parents who have children afflicted with the *Hooping Cough,* this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time it entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

HAMILTON'S GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsey, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face, and neck, &c. &c.

Lee's Persian Lotion

Is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe; of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin, of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, scurfs, tetters, ring-worms, sun burns, &c. rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, and improving the complexion; it is in a word a necessary appendage to the toilet.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth Ache Drops,

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate relief in the most severe instances.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Dr. Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

For nervous complaints, relaxations, hysterical affections, flour albus, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for the mildness of their operation, and for being the best known remedy for dyspepsia, and by cleansing the stomach and bowels, preventing those (often) very serious deseases which we are so subject to at the commencement of spring. Seamen and travellers should never be without them.

ITCH CURED

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment.

Warranted an infallible remedy at one application, may be used with perfect safety on infants week old, not containing a particle of mercury.

HAHN'S genuine German Corn Plaister.
Damask Lip Salve.
Restorative Tooth Powder.

Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which have cured an immense number of persons of both sexes, in every age and every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

The above medicines for sale by
Horner & Clayland,
Corner of Market and Third streets, the only venders for the city of Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, April 16.—eo.6t

New Commission House.

Robert Armstrong & Samuel Seay,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
ARMSTRONG & SEAY,

WILL transact all kinds of business on Commission. They occupy the large three story Brick Warehouse two doors above Josiah Nichol's corner, Market Street, Nashville, Ten. They will thankfully attend to all business confided to their care.

Nashville, March 1—[Ap.16—3m]

An Apprentice Wanted
TO THE
BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS.

A BOY of good moral character, from twelve to fourteen years of age, and having a common English education. Apply to

John S. Sheldon,
Book-Binder, Fourth, between Market & Wood sts.
May 28—6t.

H. BONNET,
Between Second & Third Streets,
Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of

European, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,

Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can, for cash or good security.

Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT, he is authorized to sell the well known

Anti Bilious Pills,

To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the

Efficacious Nervous Cordial,
ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,
ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy.
September 5, 1823—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING,* and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.
AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of
Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.
Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

John Anderson and M. B. Belknap,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
J. ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C. Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets,* lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

They intend having constantly on hand
Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails	Spades
Scythes	Shovels
Sickles	Drawing Chains
Castings	Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of
Steubenville Cloths,
At the last reduced prices.
A QUANTITY OF
***PRIME BACON,* for sale.**
Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts fresh Y. H. Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824,
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.
May 21.—tf.

U. S. Law.

AN ACT to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States, by the Purchasers of Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in all cases where the purchaser or legal holder, of any certificate of purchase of any of the Public Lands of the United States, may have obtained a certificate of further credit, under the provisions of an act, passed second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, entitled "An act for the relief of the purchasers of public lands prior to the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, or of the acts supplementary thereto, of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, the person obtaining such certificate, or the legal holder thereof, shall be allowed, at any time previous to the tenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, to file, with the Register of the Land Office, in the district where such land is situated, a relinquishment, in writing of any section, half section, quarter section, or legal subdivision of a fractional section, made according to the provisions of the existing laws, in relation to the survey and sale of the Public Lands; and any payment made on any tract of land, so relinquished, shall be applied to the payment of the amount due on any tract retained by said purchaser, or legal holder of a certificate of purchase; which relinquishment shall be allowed only on condition that any such purchaser, or legal holder of a certificate of purchase, relinquish a sufficient quantity of land thereby to complete his or her payments due to the United States, or any lands retained, or pay the balance due, and which may afterwards become due, in money, before or at the time of such relinquishment; and on the payment of such balance in money, there shall be allowed, on the amount so paid, a deduction of the rate of thirty-seven and a half per centum. *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall entitle the person making such relinquishment to claim any repayment from the United States, on account of any lands so relinquished: *And provided further,* That nothing herein contained shall authorize any discount upon payments made by relinquishment.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all purchasers, or legal holders of any certificate of purchase, of any of the Public Lands of the United States, who may have obtained a certificate of further credit, under the provisions of the several acts above mentioned, or making complete payment, previous to the 10th of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-five of every instalment now due, and which shall afterwards become payable shall be allowed, upon the amount so paid, a deduction, at the rate of thirty-seven and a half per centum.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Registers and Receivers of the Land Offices of the United States, immediately after the 10th of April, eighteen hundred and twenty five, to return complete lists of the lands relinquished to the United States, within their districts; and such lands shall be exposed to public sale, as other land of the U. States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Register and Receiver of any Land Office, shall be allowed double the fees given them by the act of the second of March, one thousand, eight hundred and twenty-one, for like services, to be paid by the person or persons availing themselves of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act be extended to town lots and out lots reserved for that purpose, and sold by the United States on credit.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Washington, May 18th, 1824:—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

Legislation.—the rout in the despatch of congressional business at the commencement and at the conclusion of the session, resembles that of a wagon running down hill without the assistance of horses. At first the wheels scarcely move; they are impeded by every rock and inequality of surface presented in the way. But bye and bye it acquires so much momentum, that the wagon goes clattering on, bounding over every intervening obstacle, to the hazard of broken limbs, and dislocated joints, to every one who dares to interrupt its passage. This may be amongst the great folks at Washington, called legislation, for aught we know—for they have a strange phraseology there peculiar to themselves, such for instance as that public representatives mean private citizens; that a legislative caucus of private citizens consisting of a minority, imports the general sense of the majority. We say that in this dictionary such conduct as that above described may mean legislation, but it is the legislation of the wagon wheel.—*Mor. Chronicle.*

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SECT. 2. *And be it further ordained and enacted, by the authority aforesaid,* That Liberty street, between St. Clair and Irwin streets, be, and it is hereby designated, a stand where carriages and animals of any description may be exposed to sale, subject to such regulations as the Clerk of the Market may think proper—And that the south-west and north-west ends of the new Market Houses, in the Diamond, be, and they are hereby appointed, stands for the sale of household furniture or other articles.

SECT. 3. *And be it further ordained and enacted, by the authority aforesaid,* That the limits of the Market in the Diamond, shall be the whole of the space called the Diamond; and that so much of the fourth Section of the Ordinance to which this is a Supplement, as is hereby altered, and so much of the thirty-first Section as appoints a stand for the sale of cattle, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, the 29th day of May, A. D. 1824.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
President of the Common Council.
ATTEST—E. J. ROBERTS, *Clk. Com. Coun. p. t*
James Ross,
President of the Select Council.
NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clerk of Select Council.*
June 4.—3t.

Supplement to an Ordinance

Entitled an Ordinance respecting Wharves and foot pavements on the Monongahela River.

SECT 1. *BE it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That the Mayor and the Street Commissioner be, and they are hereby authorized and directed, to have the Wharf at the end of Market street raised opposite the middle of said street, six feet, and sloped from that point so as to form an inclined plane to the extreme ends up and down said river, as specified in the Ordinance to which this is a Supplement.

SECT. 2. *And be it further ordained and enacted, by the authority aforesaid,* That the Mayor and the Street Commissioner be, and they are hereby authorized to lease out such parts of the beach of the Monongahela River as they may deem proper, in such manner as shall not prejudice the commerce of the City, nor obstruct the view, for any term not exceeding two years from the date hereof.

Ordained and enacted into a law, this twenty ninth day of May, A. D. 1824.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
President of the Common Council.
ATTEST—E. J. ROBERTS, *Clk p. t. Com. Coun*
James Ross,
Pres't of the Select Council.
NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clk Select Council.*

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED late in April last, from the subscriber, living in Brownsville, Pennsylvania

A Negro Man, named
ELSERY HAZARD.
He is about 21 years old; short and rather stout made; has large full eyes. He is a servant until the age of twenty-eight. Said negro had with him when he absconded, a blue coat, of superfine cloth with pockets outside, a superfine black coat and two roram hats, rather oldish. He was seen in Pittsburgh about two weeks ago.

A reward of ten dollars will be given for securing said Negro in Pittsburgh jail, or twenty dollars if lodged in the jail of Union town, Fayette county.

Geo. Hogg.
June 4, 1824—3t*

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the Hon. JONATHAN H. WALKER, late of the city of Pittsburgh, dec'd. are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands are requested to present them for settlement.

Wm. Walker,
June 4, 1824.—3t *Executor.*

S. A. DUBARRY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
A new and general assortment of
India, European and Domestic
GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE:

THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Wood stock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bollivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Grosde Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,
Wholesale and Retail,
At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.
ALSO—3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.
Pittsburgh, April 16—t19S.

VAUABLE MEDICINES.

A CURE for *COUGHS, COLDS* and approaching *CONSUMPTIONS.*

Hamilton's Elixir,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

To parents who have children afflicted with the *Hooping Cough,* this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time it entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

HAMILTON'S GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsey, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face, and neck, &c. &c.

Lee's Persian Lotion

Is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe; of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin, of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, scurfs, tetters, ring-worms, sun burns, &c. rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, and improving the complexion; it is in a word a necessary appendage to the toilet.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth Ache Drops,

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate relief in the most severe instances.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Dr. Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

For nervous complaints, relaxations, hysterical affections, flour albus, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for the mildness of their operation, and for being the best known remedy for dyspepsia, and by cleansing the stomach and bowels, preventing those (often) very serious deseases which we are so subject to at the commencement of spring. Seamen and travellers should never be without them.

ITCH CURED

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment.

Warranted an infallible remedy at one application, may be used with perfect safety on infants week old, not containing a particle of mercury.

HAHN'S genuine German Corn Plaister.
Damask Lip Salve.
Restorative Tooth Powder.

Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which have cured an immense number of persons of both sexes, in every age and every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

The above medicines for sale by
Horner & Clayland,
Corner of Market and Third streets, the only venders for the city of Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, April 16.—eo.6t

New Commission House.

Robert Armstrong & Samuel Seay,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
ARMSTRONG & SEAY,

WILL transact all kinds of business on Commission. They occupy the large three story Brick Warehouse two doors above Josiah Nichol's corner, Market Street, Nashville, Ten. They will thankfully attend to all business confided to their care.
Nashville, March 1—[Ap.16—3m]

An Apprentice Wanted

TO THE
BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS.

A BOY of good moral character, from twelve to fourteen years of age, and having a common English education. Apply to

John S. Sheldon,
Book-Binder, Fourth, between Market & Wood sts.
May 28—6t.

H. BONNET,

Between Second & Third Streets,
Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of

European, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,

Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can, for cash or good security.

Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT, he is authorized to sell the well known

Anti Bilious Pills,

To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the

Efficacious Nervous Cordial,

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy.
September 5, 1823—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING,* and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of
Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.
Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

John Anderson and M. B. Belknap,

UNDER THE FIRM OF
J. ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C. Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets,* lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

They intend having constantly on hand
Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails	Spades
Scythes	Shovels
Sickles	Drawing Chains
Castings	Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of
Steubenville Cloths,
At the last reduced prices.
A QUANTITY OF
PRIME BACON, for sale.
Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts fresh Y. H. Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824,
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.
May 21.—tf.

U. S. Law.

AN ACT to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States, by the Purchasers of Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in all cases where the purchaser or legal holder, of any certificate of purchase of any of the Public Lands of the United States, may have obtained a certificate of further credit, under the provisions of an act, passed second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, entitled "An act for the relief of the purchasers of public lands prior to the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, or of the acts supplementary thereto, of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, the person obtaining such certificate, or the legal holder thereof, shall be allowed, at any time previous to the tenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, to file, with the Register of the Land Office, in the district where such land is situated, a relinquishment, in writing of any section, half section, quarter section, or legal subdivision of a fractional section, made according to the provisions of the existing laws, in relation to the survey and sale of the Public Lands; and any payment made on any tract of land, so relinquished, shall be applied to the payment of the amount due on any tract retained by said purchaser, or legal holder of a certificate of purchase; which relinquishment shall be allowed only on condition that any such purchaser, or legal holder of a certificate of purchase, relinquish a sufficient quantity of land thereby to complete his or her payments due to the United States, or any lands retained, or pay the balance due, and which may afterwards become due, in money, before or at the time of such relinquishment; and on the payment of such balance in money, there shall be allowed, on the amount so paid, a deduction of the rate of thirty-seven and a half per centum. *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall entitle the person making such relinquishment to claim any repayment from the United States, on account of any lands so relinquished: *And provided further,* That nothing herein contained shall authorize any discount upon payments made by relinquishment.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all purchasers, or legal holders of any certificate of purchase, of any of the Public Lands of the United States, who may have obtained a certificate of further credit, under the provisions of the several acts above mentioned, or making complete payment, previous to the 10th of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-five of every instalment now due, and which shall afterwards become payable shall be allowed, upon the amount so paid, a deduction, at the rate of thirty-seven and a half per centum.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Registers and Receivers of the Land Offices of the United States, immediately after the 10th of April, eighteen hundred and twenty five, to return complete lists of the lands relinquished to the United States, within their districts; and such lands shall be exposed to public sale, as other land of the U. States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Register and Receiver of any Land Office, shall be allowed double the fees given them by the act of the second of March, one thousand, eight hundred and twenty-one, for like services, to be paid by the person or persons availing themselves of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of this act be extended to town lots and out lots reserved for that purpose, and sold by the United States on credit.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Washington, May 18th, 1824:—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

Legislation.—the rout in the despatch of congressional business at the commencement and at the conclusion of the session, resembles that of a wagon running down hill without the assistance of horses. At first the wheels scarcely move; they are impeded by every rock and inequality of surface presented in the way. But bye and bye it acquires so much momentum, that the wagon goes clattering on, bounding over every intervening obstacle, to the hazard of broken limbs, and dislocated joints, to every one who dares to interrupt its passage. This may be amongst the great folks at Washington, called legislation, for aught we know—for they have a strange phraseology there peculiar to themselves, such for instance as that public representatives mean private citizens; that a legislative caucus of private citizens consisting of a minority, imports the general sense of the majority. We say that in this dictionary such conduct as that above described may mean legislation, but it is the legislation of the wagon wheel.—*Mor. Chronicle.*

PITTSBURGH.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1824.

THE PURLOINED LETTER.

Below we give, from the Washington City Republican, extracts embracing about one half of a letter, addressed to the editors of that paper, by Mr. George Hay, the President's son-in-law, on the subject of Mr. Lowrie's conduct in relation to the purloined letter.

To the Editors of the Washington Republican.

Gentlemen,—I avail myself of your paper, to contribute to the public a few remarks on Mr. Lowrie's case. It now presents itself under a new aspect.

On the 19th inst. Mr. Lowrie, without any application on the part of the president, transmitted to him the copy of his letter to General Jackson, of the 14th Dec. 1816. The whole of this copy, except the concluding paragraph, is in the writing of the late Mr. Purviance.* The copy is made out with great care and elegance, manifestly with a view to be preserved.

This unsolicited surrender of the letter may, I conceive, be fairly considered unequivocal acknowledgment on the part of Mr. Lowrie, of the four following propositions

1. That the anonymous friend who sent the letter to him, was not the legitimate owner.

2. That it was the property of mr. Monroe.

3. That the detention of it by mr. Lowrie was a wrong done by him to the President; and

4. That the use he made of it, to force General Jackson to publish his letters, or to submit to any inference which his enemies might draw from his silence, was an arbitrary and wanton abuse of a naked power, illegitimately acquired.

Of these inferences, obvious as they seem to be, mr. Lowrie, probably, was not aware.

There are two other points in this case, which I will briefly notice.

My first proposition is, that no letter of General Jackson was ever read to mr. Lowrie or to mr. Roberts. My reasons are the following:

1. Mr. Findlay, I understand, denies that any letter from Gen. Jackson was read.

* * * * * *

2. Mr. Lowrie speaks of *a letter* of Gen. Jackson. Now, Gen. Jackson wrote *four letters* to the President, all of them relating, more or less, to the formation of his cabinet. Is it not singular, that only one letter should be read; that only one should be seen?

3. Mr. Roberts also speaks of *a letter*: a letter "of considerable length, carefully and elaborately written." Is it not singular, that in 1817-18, as well as in 1821-22, one letter, and one letter only, of Gen. Jackson should be read by the President.

* * * * * *

4. Gen. Jackson's letters were written in 1816-17. From mr. Lowrie's statement it appears, that the letter read to him was, in 1822-23, lying on the table before the President in his bundle; from which bundle the President drew it. This is remarkable; a letter seldom lies on the President's table three days; a letter from a friend not one day. Yet, this letter, it would seem, had been lying there for four years. It is incredible—it is almost impossible.

If, instead of supposing that one of Gen. Jackson's four letters was kept on the President's table for the purpose of being read, we should suppose that mr. Monroe occasionally had his own letters there, we shall be able to account for the fact, that mr. Monroe's letter disappeared, while all the letters of Gen. Jackson have been preserved.

It is manifest, too, that the letter of mr. Monroe was taken up, as evidence of General Jackson's opinions, and not as evidence of those of mr. Monroe. The opinions of mr. Monroe were always accessible. He was always ready to communicate them orally, or as written in his letters. The object, then, was to have evidence of General Jackson's, and not of Mr. Monroe's opinions; and if General Jackson's letter had been within reach, it would have disappeared. As it did not disappear, the inference is, that it was not within reach. This suggestion, I know, *is terrible*, but is it not obvious?

* * * * * *

The second point which I propose to notice, is presented to my view by Mr. Lowrie's letter in the National Intelligencer of the 6th May. Mr. Lowrie charges me with not having met the main question. I had denied that General Jackson had written a letter to the President, advising him to form his administration by the appointment of two distinguished republicans, and two distinguished federalists. I ought to have noticed, he says, the terms used in his letter to the President of the 15th March last, which charged Gen. Jackson with advising the President to form his administration by "the appointment of distinguished individuals from both the political parties. Mr. Lowrie asks, "why does Mr. Hay extract the terms used by the newspapers with so much care and precision, and substitute them for mine?" Mr. Lowrie shall be accommodated with an answer. The answer is simply that I understood the main question to be what Mr. Kremer and every body else understood it to be.

Mr. Kremer, it will be recollected, applied to the President to know whether Gen. Jackson had ever written to him a letter containing advice to form his administration by the selection of two and two, as before stated. The President said that no such letter had been received from Gen. Jackson. In my letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer of the 27th April, I made a similar denial, and I made this denial with a full knowledge, and because I had a full knowledge of the contents of Gen. Jackson's letters, and was moreover perfectly assured that they would be, shortly thereafter, published. It is not my intention to notice the remarks which these denials have called forth, but I think it not altogether useless to show what the charge originally was.—How and why it has been changed, are questions already answered. The charge against Gen. Jackson, originally, was, that he advised the President to form his administration by the appointment of two members from each party, as stated by Mr. Kremer in his question to the President. The charge appears, for the first time, in the Democratic Press of January 14 last, and the words, "two distinguished republicans and two distinguished federalists," are printed in large capitals. In the Press of the 17th, the charge is repeated in the same words. These words were transferred into all the papers. They were denied; yet no explanation, no modification was offered. As early as the 21st of January, and again on the 11th February, the charge was repeated verbatim in the Washington Republican, and then denounced as a falsehood, an infamous falsehood.

Mr. Lowrie's letter to the American Sentinel of the first of April, furnishes extracts from the Franklin Gazette and Democratic Press, in which the charge is repeated in the words before quoted. It is true, that the same paper contains his letter to the President of the 15th March, in which Gen. Jackson's letter is quoted as recommending the formation of an administration by the appointment of distinguished individuals from both the great political parties. But as no notice was given, that the words had been intentionally changed, and as the difference between the two sentences, though susceptible of illustration by comparison and analysis, is not very obvious, I did believe, and do yet believe, that they were considered by the writer as having the same meaning.

It ought further to be remarked, that the anonymous letter to Mr. Lowrie, enclosing the purloined letter, repeats the charge as originally published in the Democratic Press; and on the 17th April last, Mr. Lowrie publishes this without the slightest intimation that the charge was not correctly stated.

In addition to all this, it may be urged that Mr. Lowrie, in his conversation with Gen. Jackson, Maj. Eaton, and Mr. Kremer, as well as others, repeated the charge originally made, which he "told Mr. Kremer, on more than one occasion, he could prove." (See Mr. Kremer's letter of the 5th May.)

*Of mr. Purviance it is proper to say, that he was a man of the purest principles; scrupulously correct in word and deed.

One great point, and I have done with this point. On the 17th April, Mr. Lowrie answers my note under the signature of P. This answer unequivocally acknowledges the original statement to have been the statement. Mark. "The public is already informed of the circumstances under which the *contents of the letter from General Jackson to the President*, as read to *Mr. Findlay and myself by the latter*, were communicated *by me to my constituents*. They know too, that *my statement* was *contradicted* in a letter published by the Hon. Mr. Kremer, upon the alleged authority of the President," &c. &c. Now, the statement contradicted by Mr. Kremer on the authority of the President, was the statement which alleged that Gen. Jackson had advised the President to form his cabinet of two republicans and two federalists. That statement, therefore, thus contradicted, was, by Mr. Lowrie's own confession, his own statement.

May 29, 1824. G. H.

MR. RANDOLPH'S LETTER.

The following is the letter of Mr. Randolph, noticed in a paragraph inserted in last week's paper.

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 25.

To the Freeholders of the Counties of Charlotte, Buckingham Prince Edward, and Cumberland; and Commonwealth of Virginia.

Fellow citizens, Friends and Freeholders!

A recurrence of the same painful disease that drove me from my post, some two years ago, again compels me to ask a furlough; for I cannot consent to consider myself in the light of a deserter. But no consideration whatever would have induced me to leave Washington, so long as a shadow of doubt hung over the Treasury; which I was, among others, appointed to investigate. It was at my instance, and not without considerable resistance on the part of a majority of the Committee, that the Secretary had the opportunity given him, to file his answer to the accusation of Mr. Edwards. I was satisfied that justice required this course to be pursued, at the same time that it would expedite the business, and abridge the labor of the committee. If the Secretary's conduct was defensible, who could make that defence so properly as the party accused? If otherwise, it was high time that he should be dismissed from a station of which he was unworthy.

I confess that I was not without some misgivings, that all was not right. Holding myself aloof from the intrigues and intriguers of Washington, I had remained a passive spectator of a scene such as I hope never again to witness. Not that I was without a slight a very slight preference in the choice of the evils submitted to us for our acceptance.

I inclined to Mr. Crawford for some reasons which were private and personal, and with which it is unnecessary to trouble you—but chiefly because you preferred him to his competitors, and *because if elected he could in a manner be compelled to throw himself into the hands of the least unsound of the political parties of the country: that he would by the force of circumstances be constrained to act with us (the people) whilst the rival candidates would by the same force of circumstances, be obliged to act against us* and with the tribe of office hunters, and bankrupts that seek to subsist upon our industry and means. The number of these that infest Washington, especially during a first session of Congress, above all, about the termination of an administration, is inconceivable to those who have not seen the swarm.

I said, that I had some misgivings, that all was not as it ought to be. But when I read the reply of Mr. Crawford, I had not a shadow of doubt remaining on my mind. It is the most triumphant and irresistible answer that ever met the accusation of a base and perjured informer. I have no doubt that there is not a mercantile house in our Atlantic cities, that has not lost a much heavier percentage on its western debts than we have done, since Mr. Crawford took charge of the Treasury; even supposing the sum now due to be wholly lost. And it is a matter worthy of notice, that the very people at whose prayers and entreaties and to save whom from utter ruin he has pursued a certain line of conduct, have been his most virulent accusers and persecutors, for that very conduct, which has contributed at once to their relief, and at the same time been serviceable to the government, by rescuing a large debt from the almost total loss which would have followed a rigid exercise of his authority. He has availed himself of discretionary powers reposed in him by the law, for that purpose and with that intent, to mitigate the severity of the sufferings of our western fellow citizens, whose claims, had he taken a different course, would have dissolved the present feeble and distracted administration of our government; and Actæon like, he is assailed by the very hounds that he has cherished and fed.

I confess that this base, unmanly conspiracy against Mr. Crawford has given to my mind a degree of interest in the ensuing election, that ten days ago I deemed it impossible for me to feel. I shall rejoice at the discomfiture of a plot got up, as I verily believe, in Washington, for his destruction; for I know too well the baseness and timidity of the character of Edwards (self convicted as he is) to believe that he would have dared to take such a measure even covered by flight from the resentment of his injured enemy, without a promise of protection from a higher quarter—and here I say, once for all, that I impute nothing unfair to any one of the candidates for the Presidency. But how have the aspersions of this calumniator been met. By the most temperate, passionless, mild, dignified and irrefragable exposure of their falsehood, without one harsh word towards their author.

The pilot admonishes me to end this letter. If the people of Virginia will be mad enough to call a Convention, I make an humble tender of my services. I have lived and hope to die a *freeholder*, and when I lose that distinction, I shall no longer have any motive to be proud of being your faithful servant.

JOHN RANDOLPH of Roanoke.

Nestor, at sea, May 17, 1824.

Mr. Randolph's letter appears to have been badly received at Washington, and does not severve to elevate the writer in the estimation of the public, generally. His letter is styled a Parthean arrow, because we suppose, it was discharged while he was running. If the comparison is good of a letter to an arrow, we beg leave to add that in consideration of the distance of Mr. Randolph at the time of inditing his letter, and the trifling aberration from truth, which *Mr. Webster* and others more than hint that it contains, the Thane of Roanoke has shot his arrow with rather a "*long bow.*" *U. S. Gaz.*

COLLEGE BURNT.

Extract of a letter from Burlington, Vt. May 27.

"It is with deep regret I write, to give you a hasty sketch of a public calamity, which has this day fallen upon us. About 9 o'clock this morning, our college edifice, the walls of which were of brick, 150 feet in length, wings 70 feet in breadth, four stories high, was discovered to be on fire. Our citizens immediately repaired to the scene of distress, but arrived too late to save the building. The president of the institution was on a journey for the recovery of his health, and it being vacation, the principal part of the students were absent; every exertion was made to save the books and effects they had left; but as it blew a gale from the south, it was impossible to enter many of the rooms. The accident is supposed to have originated from a spark which fell upon the roof, a chimney having taken fire. I learn, about 400 volumes belonging to one of the principal societies in college, together with many curious and valuable works of the public library, are destroyed. *Com. Ad.*

GENERAL JACKSON—THE TARIFF.

From the Raleigh N. C. Star, May 28.

The following letter from General Jackson was sent to Dr. L. H. Coleman, of Warrenton, in answer to some inquiries contained in a letter addressed by the latter to the former. Similar inquiries having been made from other quarters, the General states in a note, that the same answer had been returned to them.

"*Washington City, April 26, 1824.*

Sir: I have had the honor, this day, to receive your letter of the 21st instant, and with candor shall reply to it. My name has been brought before the nation by the people themselves, without any agency of mine; for I wish it not to be forgotten, that I never have solicited office; nor when called upon, by the constituted authorities, have ever declined where I conceived my services could be beneficial to my country. But as my name has been brought before the nation for the first office in the gift of the people, it is incumbent on me, when asked, frankly to declare my opinion upon any political national question, pending before and about which the country feels an interest.

You ask me my opinion on the tariff. I answer, that I am in favour of a judicious examination and revision of it; and so far as the tariff bill before us embraces the design of fostering, protecting, and preserving within ourselves, the means of national defence and independence particularly in a state of war, I will advocate and support it. The experience of the last war ought to teach us a profitable lesson, and one never to be forgotten. If our liberty and republican form of government, procured for us by our revolutionary fathers, are worth the blood and treasure at which they were obtained, it surely is our duty to protect and defend them. Can there be an American patriot, who saw the privations, dangers and difficulties, experienced for the want of the proper means of defence during the last war, who would be willing again to hazard the safety of our country, if embroiled; or to rest it for defence on the precarious means of national resource to be derived from commerce in a state of war with a maritime power, who might destroy that commerce to prevent us obtaining the means of defence, and thereby subdue us? I hope there is not; and if there is, I am sure he does not deserve to enjoy the blessing of freedom. Heaven smiled upon and gave us liberty and independence. That same providence has blessed us with the means of national independence, and national defence. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which he has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of his blessing. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals, with lead, iron and copper; and given us a climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool.

These being the grand materials of national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our own manufactories and laborers may be placed on a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have within our country a supply of those leading and important articles, so essential in war. Beyond this, I look at the tariff with an eye to the proper distribution of labor and to revenue, and with a view to discharge our national debt. I am one of those who do not believe that a national debt is a national blessing, but rather a curse to a republic; inasmuch as it is calculated to raise around the administration a monied aristocracy dangerous to the liberties of the country. This tariff—I mean a judicious one—possesses more fanciful than real danger. I will ask, what is the real situation of the agriculturalist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus products? Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign nor home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture; and that the channels for labor should be multiplied? Common sense points out at once the remedy. Draw from agriculture this superabundant labor; employ it in mechanism and manufactures; thereby creating a market for your bread-stuffs, and distributing labor to the most profitable account; and benefits to the country will result. Take from agriculture, in the United States six hundred thousand men, women and children; and you will at once give a home market for more bread stuffs than all Europe now furnishes to us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants. It is time we should become a little more *Americanised;* and, instead of feeding the paupers and labourers of England, feed our own; or else, in a short time, by continuing our present policy we shall all be rendered paupers ourselves. It is, therefore, my opinion, that a careful and judicious tariff is much wanted, to pay our national debt, and afford us the means of that defence within ourselves, on which the safety of our country and liberty depends; and last, though not least, give a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, and independence, and wealth of the community.

This is a short outline of my opinion generally, on the subject of your inquiry, and believeing them correct, and calculated to further the prosperity and happiness of my country, I declare to you I would not barter them for any office or situation, of a temporal character, that could be given me.

I have presented you my opinion freely, because I am without concealment; and should indeed despise myself, if I could believe myself capable of desiring the confidence of any by means so ignoble.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

Dr. L. H. Coleman, Warrenton, N. C."

Foreign.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Packet ship Leeds, arrived at New York, brings London papers to the 23d, and Liverpool to the 25th of April.

ENGLAND.

The British government has received intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope announcing the capture of a Spanish slave ship, the Virgin, of 14 guns, and a crew of 130 men, by the Barracouta sloop of war. It appears that the Spanish ship was fallen in with by the Barracouta shortly after the latter left Algoa Bay, and regularly attacked. The captain of the Virgin, however, refused to submit, until several of his crew were killed. The Barracouta then took possession of her and carried her to the Cape. Between 300 and 400 slaves were found on board the prize.

It is said that the Government of Bombay has been offered to Sir James M'Intosh, but that he has declined the offer, which was subsequently made to and accepted by, Dr. Lushington.

It is said that the king will visit the continent in July.

IRELAND.

The provincial papers contain more than the usual catalogue of outrages. Limerick is much disturbed, as is also Tipperary. Outrages have occurred at several baronies, and inflammatory notices have been issued from the Mint of Captain Rock, containing threats of vengeance against obnoxious individuals who had taken farms or accepted agencies, on the eviction or dismissal of former occupants or agents. Two or three houses have been burnt in different places near Dublin, and at one place, Mr. Ryan's cow house—containing eight milch cows, with the miserable beasts have been consumed.

FRANCE.

It appears that the French government is friendly to an attempt to raise money for Ferdinand of Spain, without a recognition of the loans of the Cortes, and, consequently at the expense of national and individual honesty.

A private letter from Paris, states, that in the event of a Congress of the Allied powers, the fate of Greece will form a leading subject of discussion. It is believed that the recognition of the independence of Greece will form the basis of this discussion, and that the only difficulty will be the choice of a sovereign, the allied powers having all put forth pretensions to this domination.

SPAIN.

According to the accounts from Valencia, received at Bayonne, 300 armed Constitutionalists had entered Terreul. At Valladolid, the Royal volunteers have formally refused to obey the ordinance for their regulation. In the Asturias, there are great disorders; the prosecutions continue, almost every where they have refused to receive the new Intendants of the police sent from Madrid. The people every where show great repugnance to the new laws; at Madrid they are much dissatisfied with the sentence condemning wretches to death for robberies above the value of five sous, while justice was so long blind to the greatest crimes.

A paper, printed both in French and Spanish is in circulation at Madrid, containing the treaty between France and Spain. This treaty stipulates that the king of France shall leave 30,000 troops in Spain, unless he has need of them for his own defence. The King of Spain on his side, may send the troops away if he thinks them no longer necessary to maintain tranquility.

PORTUGAL.

The French papers assert that the differences between Brazil and Portugal are about to be arranged by the mediation of England. They also state that the king of Prussia and the Emperor Alexander will meet at Prague on the 2d of May, with the Emperor of Austria, to take into consideration the affairs of Greece and Portugal.

GREECE.

From all the accounts that we have been able to examine, the Greek cause is advancing towards a successful issue. Bells' Weekly Messenger, April 19th says, that "By an article from Constantinople of a very recent date it is stated that the alarm and embarrassment of the government of the Porte are extreme. The Divan assembles every minute, and even during the night. Another of a much later date in some degree explains the nature of this calamitous intelligence. It is stated in this, that an English nobleman (Lord Stanhope,) is in command of the Greeks before Lepanto, and has made his attacks with so much bravery and skill, that the place is about to fall into the hands of the Greeks.

A Letter from Zante, dated March 13, announces the capture of the important place of Coron, the last bulwark of the Turks in the South of Morea. This town was carried by storm by the Greeks under the command of an Ecclesiastic, Zerlimo, who took it by surprise. The occupation of the town and castle of Arta by Constantine Bozzaris is also confirmed. A large ship from London had brought them a great quantity of powder, cannons, mortars, shells, cannon balls, and other kinds of ammunition preparatory to the siege of Lepanto.

On hearing of the formidable preparations making by the Turks for the ensuing campaign, the government at Missolonghi immediately despatched European engineers to the north of the Isthmus of Corinth to form an entrenched camp for the purpose of offering an effectual resistance. Engineers are also occupied in raising fortifications on the side of Thebes, and on all the principal mountains.

A Greek vessel arrived at Ancona on the 4th of April from Corfu, whence it sailed on the 25th of March, with the information that the city of Lepanto had fallen into the power of the Greeks, the 15th of that month. According to the information we have on this subject, it appears that a breach having been made by the artillery of the Philhellenes, commanded by Col. Stanhope, the place was summoned to surrender, and Jussouf Pacha, who commanded there, having rejected all sort of capitulation, they prepared for an attack with their whole force. It was executed in the morning of the 4th a little before sun-rise. Constantin, Bozzaris, and Nicetas, the *turkophage*, led the advanced guard, and at seven in the morning the standard of the Cross floated upon the walls of Lepanto. Part of the Turks perished, and, it is said, there was found a rich booty in money and arms, baggage and effects, obtained from the pillage of Acham, in 1821, by Jussouf Pacha, who, according to all appearance, perished in this last battle. [Advices from Frankfort corroborate the above agreeable intelligence.]

LATEST FROM AFRICA.

Capt. Daily, from Africa, arrived at Providence, confirms the account, formerly published, that there had been a general engagement between the natives, the Ashantees, and the English forces there, under Sir Charles M'Carty, governor-general of the Western Coast, in which the governor was killed, and the army under his command entirely cut up, with the loss of 400 men. The coast was declared to be in a state of blockade by the British squadron.

The Ashantees are a warlike and barbarous nation of the interior; and the expedition against them was intended to repress and punish their predatory attacks on the tribes of the sea-coast, in alliance with, or under the protection of the English.

New Invention.—We have seen Mr. Linnie's new invention. It is a curious piece of mechanism, comprising a complete fowling piece; barrel 33 inches long, calibre 5-8 inch; detonating lock, butt with proper angle, ramrod, &c. and a complete fishing rod about 12 feet long, dog call, looking glass, and a snuff-box and a pen in the small compass of an ordinary sized walking stick, weighing about 3¼ lb.—When used as a fowling piece, it contains a flask with powder and shot sufficient for 12 or 14 charges, and can be used as a walking stick or fishing rod, loaded and primed with the greatest safety. Its portability is such that it can be transformed to all its purposes, including loading, priming, and firing, in the short space of three minutes. Mr. Linnie, is a native of Kirkwall, in Orkney, and is now on his way to Edinburgh and London, for the purpose of laying his invention before the Societies for the encouragement of Arts. *Inverness Courier.*

CHANGE OF FORTUNE.

A very singular reverse of fortune has just happened to an Irishman of the name of Arthur Burns, belonging to the county of Tyrone, who at present resides in High street, Glasgow. He came to this country a number of years ago, and has since worked in the humble capacity of a builder's laborer, and bore the character of a sober and industrious man. An uncle of his, who went to the East Indies in early life as a merchant, accumulated a large fortune, and while on his death bed at Calcutta, made a will bequeathing the whole of his property in favor of his relation. The will was sent home, properly sealed by eight or ten different executors, whose names are attached to it. Inquiry was made after Burns in the north of Ireland, where it was ascertained that he long before had gone to Scotland. A messenger was immediately despatched from Dublin to this city, and careful inquiry was made among the various kinds of labourers, until he was at length traced out a few days ago, and the good news imparted to him. He was furnished with a copy of his uncle's will, appointing him his sole heir to his immense property amounting to 190,000*l.* in cash, several valuable estates, five merchant vessels at sea, besides an inventory of furniture of the richest and most costly description; among other articles are a gold table, the length and breadth, and superficial dimensions of which are stated, a bedstead mounted with gold, a pair of slippers with gold buckles, two carriages finely mounted with silver, and various other articles equally splendid. One of the vessels, called the Margaret, is on her passage home, with some of these valuable effects, and a large stock of the choicest wines, and several puncheons of rum, consigned on behalf of Mr. Burns, to the care of a respectable merchant in Dublin. Mr. Burns is about 40 years old, is married, but without children. None of the money or effects have yet arrived, as the will was despatched before the merchant was dead, but accounts of his decease, and the arrival of the effects are daily expected. Mr. Burns in the mean time has never ceased a single day from his employment, and is much less elated on the subject than might have been expected. He regularly carries home in the evening his usual bundle of sticks under his arm for fuel. As is always the case in matters of this kind, new friends and acquaintances whom he never knew before, have sprung up on every side, who are eager in their endeavors to serve him; and offers of accommodation with money are unbounded; but he declines their services, and prefers working in his homely garb and abstemious fare until he be able to touch his own. Three thousand pounds was sent by his uncle to him in Ireland some years ago, entrusted to the care of a gentleman, who kept it, and when he failed in London, he ranked the laborer as one of his creditors. The compromise was 7s. but he has not received it, and it would seem that his good fortune will come on him all at once.

Glasgow Chron.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New York.*	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk. Schenec	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Hud	1
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank,	dis. 1	Central bk. Cher. val	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	1
Brownsville	1	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen. $5 & up	¼
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	1	Baltimore city bks	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1½	City bk of Baltimore	-
Huntingdon	12½	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Fredk co. Hay de Gra	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F. & M. bank of Steub.	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St. bk. at N Brunsw	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	New Brunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville	1½	State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenceb	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk & br $5 & up	4½	Eag. bk. par ab. at N	par
South Carolina.		N. Haven bk. do do	par
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & bran.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del.	par	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par	Richmd & br $5 & up	¼
Bran. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & bra	1
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk	1
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence bank	1
Boston bks $5 & up.	par	Washington bk. W	1
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at	1
Hampsh. bk N Hampt.	3	N.E. Commercial	1
Salem	3	Other R I. notes	1
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	1
District Columbia gen.	1	*New Hampshire.*	

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FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1824.

THE PURLOINED LETTER.

Below we give, from the Washington City Republican, extracts embracing about one half of a letter, addressed to the editors of that paper, by Mr. George Hay, the President's son-in-law, on the subject of Mr. Lowrie's conduct in relation to the *purloined* letter.

To the Editors of the Washington Republican.

Gentlemen,—I avail myself of your paper, to communicate to the public a few remarks on Mr. Lowrie's case. It now presents itself under a new aspect.

On the 19th inst. Mr. Lowrie, without any application on the part of the president, transmitted to him the copy of his letter to General Jackson, of the 14th Dec. 1816. The whole of this copy, except the concluding paragraph, is in the writing of the late Mr. Purviance.* The copy is made out with great care and elegance, manifestly with a view to be preserved.

This unsolicited surrender of the letter may, I conceive, be fairly considered unequivocal acknowledgment on the part of Mr. Lowrie, of the four following propositions:

1. That the anonymous friend who sent the letter to him, was not the legitimate owner.
2. That it was the property of mr. Monroe.
3. That the detention of it by mr. Lowrie was a wrong done by him to the President; and
4. That the use he made of it, to force General Jackson to publish his letters, or to submit to any inference which his enemies might draw from his silence, was an arbitrary and wanton abuse of a naked power, illegitimately acquired.

Of these inferences, obvious as they seem to be, mr. Lowrie, probably, was not aware.

There are two other points in this case, which I will briefly notice.

My first proposition is, that no letter of General Jackson was ever read to mr. Lowrie or to mr. Roberts. My reasons are the following:

1. Mr. Findlay, I understand, denies that any letter from Gen. Jackson was read.

* * * * * *

2. Mr. Lowrie speaks of *a letter* of Gen. Jackson. Now, Gen. Jackson wrote *four letters* to the President, all of them relating, more or less, to the formation of his cabinet. Is it not singular, that only one letter should be read; that only one should be seen?

3. Mr. Roberts also speaks of *a letter*, a letter "of considerable length, carefully and elaborately written." Is it not singular, that in 1817-18, as well as in 1821-22, one letter, and one letter only, of Gen. Jackson should be read by the President.

* * * * * *

4. Gen. Jackson's letters were written in 1816-17. From mr. Lowrie's statement it appears, that the letter read to him was, in 1821-22, lying on the table before the President in his bundle; from which bundle the President drew it. This is remarkable; a letter seldom lies on the President's table three days; a letter from a friend not one day. Yet, this letter, it would seem, had been lying there for four years. It is incredible—it is almost impossible.

If, instead of supposing that one of Gen. Jackson's four letters was kept on the President's table for the purpose of being read, we should suppose that mr. Monroe occasionally had his own letters there, we shall be able to account for the fact, that mr. Monroe's letter *disappeared*, while all the letters of Gen. Jackson have been preserved.

It is manifest, too, that the letter of mr. Monroe was *taken off*, as evidence of General Jackson's opinions, and not as evidence of those of mr. Monroe. The opinions of mr. Monroe were always accessible. He was always ready to communicate them orally, or as written in his letters. The object, then, was to have evidence of General Jackson's, and not of Mr. Monroe's opinions; and if General Jackson's letter had been within reach, it would have disappeared. As it did not disappear, the inference is, that it was not within reach. This suggestion, I know, is *terrible*, but is it not obvious?

* * * * * *

The second point which I propose to notice, is presented to my view by Mr. Lowrie's letter in the National Intelligencer of the 6th May. Mr. Lowrie charges me with not having met the main question. I had denied that General Jackson had written a letter to the President, advising him to form his administration by the appointment of two distinguished republicans, and two distinguished federalists. I ought to have noticed, he says, the terms used in his letter to the President of the 15th March last, which charged Gen. Jackson with advising the President to form his administration by "the appointment of distinguished individuals from both the political parties. Mr. Lowrie asks, "why does Mr. Hay extract the terms used by the newspapers with so much care and precision, and substitute them for mine?" Mr. Lowrie shall be accommodated with an answer. The answer is simply that I understood the main question to be what Mr. Kremer and every body else understood it to be.

Mr. Kremer, it will be recollected, applied to the President to know whether Gen. Jackson had ever written to him a letter containing advice to form his administration by the selection of two and two, as before stated. The President said that no such letter had been received from Gen. Jackson. In my letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer of the 27th April, I made a similar denial, and I made this denial with a full knowledge, and because I had a full knowledge of the contents of Gen. Jackson's letters, and was moreover perfectly assured that they would be, shortly thereafter, published. It is not my intention to notice the remarks which these denials have called forth, but I think it not altogether useless to show what the charge originally was.—How and why it has been changed, are questions already answered. The charge against Gen. Jackson, originally, was, that he advised the President to form his administration by the appointment of two members from each party, as stated by Mr. Kremer in his question to the President. The charge appears, for the first time, in the Democratic Press of January 14 last, and the words, "two distinguished republicans and two distinguished federalists," are printed in large capitals. In the Press of the 17th, the charge is repeated in the same words. These words were transferred into all the papers. They were denied; yet no explanation, no modification was offered. As early as the 21st of January, and again on the 11th February, the charge was repeated verbatim in the Washington Republican, and then denounced as a falsehood, an infamous falsehood.

Mr. Lowrie's letter to the American Sentinel of the first of April, furnishes extracts from the Franklin Gazette and Democratic Press, in which the charge is repeated in the words before quoted. It is true, that the same paper contains his letter to the President of the 15th March, in which Gen. Jackson's letter is quoted as recommending the formation of an administration by the appointment of distinguished individuals from both the great political parties. But as no notice was given, that the words had been intentionally changed, and as the difference between the two sentences, though susceptible of illustration by comparison and analysis, is not very obvious, I did believe, and do yet believe, that they were considered by the writer as having the same meaning.

It ought further to be remarked, that the anonymous letter to Mr. Lowrie, enclosing the purloined letter, repeats the charge as originally published in the Democratic Press; and on the 17th April last, Mr. Lowrie publishes this without the slightest intimation that the charge was not correctly stated.

In addition to all this, it may be urged that Mr. Lowrie, in his conversation with Gen. Jackson, Maj. Eaton, and Mr. Kremer, as well as others, repeated the charge originally made, which he "told Mr. Kremer, on more than one occasion, he could prove." (See Mr. Kremer's letter of the 5th May.)

*Of mr. Purviance it is proper to say, that he was a man of the purest principles; scrupulously correct in word and deed.

One proof more, and I have done with this point. On the 17th April, Mr. Lowrie answers my note under the signature of P. This answer unequivocally acknowledges *the original statement* to have been *his statement*. Mark. "The public is already informed of the circumstances under which *the contents of the letter from General Jackson to the President, as read to Mr. Findlay and myself by the latter, were communicated by me to my constituents*. They know too, that *my statement was contradicted* in a letter published by the Hon. Mr. Kremer, upon the alleged authority of the President," &c. &c. Now, the statement contradicted by Mr. Kremer on the authority of the President, was the statement which alleged that Gen. Jackson had advised the President to form his cabinet of two republicans and two federalists. That statement, therefore, thus contradicted, was, by Mr. Lowrie's own confession, his own statement.

May 29, 1824. G. H.

MR. RANDOLPH'S LETTER.

The following is the letter of Mr. Randolph, noticed in a paragraph inserted in last week's paper.

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 25.

To the Freeholders of the Counties of Charlotte, Buckingham Prince Edward, and Cumberland; and Commonwealth of Virginia,

Fellow citizens, Friends and Freeholders!

A recurrence of the same painful disease that drove me from my post, some two years ago, again compels me to ask a furlough; for I cannot consent to consider myself in the light of a deserter. But no consideration whatever would have induced me to leave Washington, so long as a shadow of doubt hung over the Treasury; which I was, among others, appointed to investigate. It was at my instance, and not without considerable resistance on the part of a majority of the Committee, that the Secretary had the opportunity given him, to file his answer to the accusation of Mr. Edwards. I was satisfied that justice required this course to be pursued, at the same time that it would expedite the business, and abridge the labor of the committee. If the Secretary's conduct was defensible, who could make that defence so properly as the party accused? If otherwise, it was high time that he should be dismissed from a station of which he was unworthy.

I confess that I was not without some misgivings, that all was not right. Holding myself aloof from the intrigues and intriguers of Washington, I had remained a passive spectator of a scene such as I hope never again to witness. Not that I was without a slight a very slight preference in the choice of the evils submitted to us for our acceptance.

I inclined to Mr. Crawford for some reasons which were private and personal, and with which it is unnecessary to trouble you—but chiefly because you preferred him to his competitors, and *because if elected he could in a manner be compelled to throw himself into the hands of the least unsound of the political parties of the country: that he would by the force of circumstances be constrained to act with us (the people) whilst the rival candidates would by the same force of circumstances, be obliged to act against us* and with the tribe of office hunters, and bankrupts that seek to subsist upon our industry and means. The number of these that infest Washington, especially during a first session of Congress, above all, about the termination of an administration, is inconceivable to those who have not seen the swarm.

I said, that I had some misgivings, that all was not as it ought to be. But when I read the reply of Mr. Crawford, I had not a shadow of doubt remaining on my mind. It is the most triumphant and irresistible answer that ever met the accusation of a base and perjured informer. I have no doubt that there is not a mercantile house in our Atlantic cities, that has not lost a much heavier percentage on its western debts than we have done, since Mr. Crawford took charge of the Treasury; even supposing the sum now due to be wholly lost. And it is a matter worthy of notice, that the very people at whose prayers and entreaties and to save whom from utter ruin he has pursued a certain line of conduct, have been his most virulent accusers and persecutors, for that very conduct, which has contributed at once to their relief, and at the same time been serviceable to the government, by reseuing a large debt from the almost total loss which would have followed a rigid exercise of his authority. He has availed himself of discretionary powers reposed in him by the law, for that purpose and with that intent, to mitigate the severity of the sufferings of our western fellow citizens, whose claims, had he taken a different course, would have dissolved the present feeble and distracted administration of our government; and Actæon like, he is assailed by the very hounds that he has cherished and fed.

I confess that this base, unmanly conspiracy against Mr. Crawford has given to my mind a degree of interest in the ensuing election, that ten days ago I deemed it impossible for me to feel. I shall rejoice at the discomfiture of a plot got up, as I verily believe, in Washington, for his destruction; for I know too well the baseness and timidity of the character of Edwards (self convicted as he is) to believe that he would have dared to take such a measure even covered by flight from the resentment of his injured enemy, without a promise of protection from a higher quarter—and here I say, once for all, that I impute nothing unfair to any one of the candidates for the Presidency. But how have the aspersions of this calumniator been met. By the most temperate, passionless, mild, dignified and irrefragable exposure of their falsehood, without one harsh word towards their author.

The pilot admonishes me to end this letter. If the people of Virginia will be mad enough to call a Convention, I make an humble tender of my services. I have lived and hope to die a *freeholder*, and when I lose that distinction, I shall no longer have any motive to be proud of being your faithful servant.

JOHN RANDOLPH of Roanoke.

Nestor, at sea, May 17, 1824.

Mr. Randolph's letter appears to have been badly received at Washington, and does not severve to elevate the writer in the estimation of the public, generally. His letter is styled a Parthean arrow, because we suppose, it was discharged while he was running. If the comparison is good of a letter to an arrow, we beg leave to add that in consideration of the distance of Mr. Randolph at the time of inditing his letter, and the trifling aberration from truth, which *Mr. Webster* and others more than hint that it contains, the Thane of Roanoke has shot his arrow with rather a "*long bow.*" *U. S. Gaz.*

COLLEGE BURNT.

Extract of a letter from Burlington, Vt. May 27.

"It is with deep regret I write, to give you a hasty sketch of a public calamity, which has this day fallen upon us. About 9 o'clock this morning, our college edifice, the walls of which were of brick, 150 feet in length, wings 70 feet in breadth, four stories high, was discovered to be on fire. Our citizens immediately repaired to the scene of distress, but arrived too late to save the building. The president of the institution was on a journey for the recovery of his health, and it being vacation, the principal part of the students were absent; every exertion was made to save the books and effects they had left; but as it blew a gale from the south, it was impossible to enter many of the rooms. The accident is supposed to have originated from a spark which fell upon the roof, a chimney having taken fire. I learn, about 400 volumes belonging to one of the principal societies in college, together with many scarce and valuable works of the public library, are destroyed. *Com. Ad.*

GENERAL JACKSON—THE TARIFF.

From the Raleigh N. C. Star, May 28.

The following letter from General Jackson was sent to Dr. L. H. Coleman, of Warrenton, in answer to some inquiries contained in a letter addressed by the latter to the former. Similar inquiries having been made from other quarters, the General states in a note, that the same answer had been returned to them.

"*Washington City, April* 26, 1824.

SIR: I have had the honor, this day, to receive your letter of the 21st instant, and with candor shall reply to it. My name has been brought before the nation by the people themselves, without any agency of mine; for I wish it not to be forgotten, that I never have solicited office; nor when called upon, by the constituted authorities, have ever declined where I conceived my services could be beneficial to my country. But as my name has been brought before the nation for the first office in the gift of the people, it is incumbent on me, when asked, frankly to declare my opinion upon any political national question, pending before and about which the country feels an interest.

You ask me my opinion on the tariff. I answer, that I am in favour of a judicious examination and revision of it; and so far as the tariff bill before us embraces the design of fostering, protecting, and preserving within ourselves, the means of national defence and independence particularly in a state of war, I will advocate and support it. The experience of the last war ought to teach us a profitable lesson, and one never to be forgotten. If our liberty and republican form of government, procured for us by our revolutionary fathers, are worth the blood and treasure at which they were obtained, it surely is our duty to protect and defend them. Can there be an American patriot, who saw the privations, dangers and difficulties, experienced for the want of the proper means of defence during the last war, who would be willing again to hazard the safety of our country, if embroiled; or to rest it for defence on the precarious means of national resource to be derived from commerce in a state of war with a maritime power, who might destroy that commerce to prevent us obtaining the means of defence, and thereby subdue us? I hope there is not; and if there is, I am sure he does not deserve to enjoy the blessing of freedom. Heaven smiled upon and gave us liberty and independence. That same providence has blessed us with the means of national independence, and national defence. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which he has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of his blessing. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals, with lead, iron and copper; and given us a climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool.

These being the grand materials of national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our own manufactories and laborers may be placed on a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have within our country a supply of those leading and important articles, so essential in war. Beyond this, I look at the tariff with an eye to the proper distribution of labor and to revenue, and with a view to discharge our national debt. I am one of those who do not believe that a national debt is a national blessing, but rather a curse to a republic; inasmuch as it is calculated to raise around the administration a monied aristocracy dangerous to the liberties of the country. This tariff—I mean a judicious one—possesses more fanciful than real danger. I will ask, what is the real situation of the agriculturalist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus products? Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign nor home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture; and that the channels for labor should be multiplied? Common sense points out at once the remedy. Draw from agriculture this superabundant labor; employ it in mechanism and manufactures; thereby creating a market for your bread-stuffs, and distributing labor to the most profitable account; and benefits to the country will result. Take from agriculture, in the United States six hundred thousand men, women and children; and you will at once give a home market for more bread stuffs than all Europe now furnishes to us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants. It is time we should become a little more *Americanised;* and, instead of feeding the paupers and labourers of England, feed our own; or else, in a short time, by continuing our present policy we shall all be rendered paupers ourselves. It is, therefore, my opinion, that a careful and judicious tariff is much wanted, to pay our national debt, and afford us the means of that defence within ourselves, on which the safety of our country and liberty depends; and last, though not least, give a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, and independence, and wealth of the community.

This is a short outline of my opinion generally, on the subject of your inquiry, and believeing them correct, and calculated to further the prosperity and happiness of my country, I declare to you I would not barter them for any office or situation, of a temporal character, that could be given me.

I have presented you my opinion freely, because I am without concealment; and should indeed despise myself, if I could believe myself capable of desiring the confidence of any by means so ignoble.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

Dr. L. H. Coleman, Warrenton, N. C."

Foreign.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Packet ship Leeds, arrived at New York, brings London papers to the 23d, and Liverpool to the 25th of April.

ENGLAND.

The British government has received intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope announcing the capture of a Spanish slave ship, the Virgin, of 14 guns, and a crew of 130 men, by the Baracoota sloop of war. It appears that the Spanish ship was fallen in with by the Baracoota shortly after the latter left Algoa Bay, and regularly attacked. The captain of the Virgin, however, refused to submit, until several of his crew were killed. The Baracoota then took possession of her and carried her to the Cape. Between 300 and 400 slaves were found on board the prize.

It is said that the Government of Bombay has been offered to Sir James M'Intosh, but that he has declined the offer, which was subsequently made to and accepted by, Dr. Lushington.

It is said that the king will visit the continent in July.

IRELAND.

The provincial papers contain more than the usual catalogue of outrages. Limerick is much disturbed, as is also Tipperary. Outrages have occurred at several baronies, and inflammatory notices have been issued from the Mint of Captain Rock, containing threats of vengeance against obnoxious individuals who had taken farms or accepted agencies, on the eviction or dismissal of former occupants or agents. Two or three houses have been burnt in different places near Dublin, and at one place, Mr. Ryan's cow house—containing eight milch cows, with the miserable beasts have been consumed.

FRANCE.

It appears that the French government is friendly to an attempt to raise money for Ferdinand of Spain, without a recognition of the loans of the Cortes, and, consequently at the expense of national and individual honesty.

A private letter from Paris, states, that in the event of a Congress of the Allied powers, the fate of Greece will form a leading subject of discussion. It is believed that the recognition of the independence of Greece will form the basis of this discussion, and that the only difficulty will be the choice of a sovereign, the allied powers having all put forth pretensions to this domination.

SPAIN.

According to the accounts from Valencia, received at Bayonne, 500 armed Constitutionalists had entered Terreul. At Valladolid, the Royal volunteers have formally refused to obey the ordinance for their regulation. In the Asturias, there are great disorders; the prosecutions continue, almost every where they have refused to receive the new Intendants of the police sent from Madrid. The people every where show great repugnance to the new laws; at Madrid they are much dissatisfied with the sentence condemning wretches to death for robberies above the value of five sous, while justice was so long blind to the greatest crimes.

A paper, printed both in French and Spanish is in circulation at Madrid, containing the treaty between France and Spain. This treaty stipulates that the king of France shall leave 50,000 troops in Spain, unless he has need of them for his own defence. The King of Spain on his side, may send the troops away if he thinks them no longer necessary to maintain tranquility.

PORTUGAL.

The French papers assert that the differences between Brazil and Portugal are about to be arranged by the mediation of England. They also state that the king of Prussia and the Emperor Alexander will meet at Prague on the 2d of May, with the Emperor of Austria, to take into consideration the affairs of Greece and Portugal.

GREECE.

From all the accounts that we have been able to examine, the Greek cause is advancing towards a successful issue. Bells' Weekly Messenger, April 19th says, that "By an article from Constantinople of a very recent date it is stated that the alarm and embarrassment of the government of the Porte are extreme. The Divan assembles every minute, and even during the night. Another of a much later date in some degree explains the nature of this calamitous intelligence. It is stated in this, that an English nobleman (Lord Stanhope,) is in command of the Greeks before Lepanto, and has made his attacks with so much bravery and skill, that the place is about to fall into the hands of the Greeks.

A Letter from Zante, dated March 14, announces the capture of the important place of Coron, the last bulwark of the Turks in the South of Morea. This town was carried by storm by the Greeks under the command of an Ecclesiastic, Zerilino, who took it by surprise. The occupation of the town and castle of Arta by Constantine Bozzaris is also confirmed. A large ship from London had brought them a great quantity of powder, cannons, mortars, shells, cannon balls, and other kinds of ammunition preparatory to the siege of Lepanto.

On hearing of the formidable preparations making by the Turks for the ensuing campaign, the government at Missolonghi immediately despatched European engineers to the north of the Isthmus of Corinth to form an entrenched camp for the purpose of offering an effectual resistance. Engineers are also occupied in raising fortifications on the side of Thebes, and on all the principal mountains.

A Greek vessel arrived at Ancona on the 4th of April from Corfu, whence it sailed on the 25th of March, with the information that the city of Lepanto had fallen into the power of the Greeks, the 15th of that month. According to the information we have on this subject, it appears that a breach having been made by the artillery of the Philhellenes, commanded by Col. Stanhope, the place was summoned to surrender, and Jussouf Pacha, who commanded there, having rejected all sort of capitulation, they prepared for an attack with their whole force. It was executed in the morning of the 4th a little before sun-rise. Constantin, Bozzaris, and Nicetas, the *turkophage*, led the advanced guard, and at seven in the morning the standard of the Cross floated upon the walls of Lepanto. Part of the Turks perished, and, it is said, there was found a rich booty in money and arms, baggage and effects, obtained from the pillage of Achaia, in 1821, by Jussouf Pacha, who, according to all appearance, perished in this last battle. [Advices from Frankfort corroborate the above agreeable intelligence.]

LATEST FROM AFRICA.

Capt. Daily, from Africa, arrived at Providence, confirms the account, formerly published, that there had been a general engagement between the natives, the Ashantees, and the English forces there, under Sir Charles M'Carty, governor-general of the Western Coast, in which the governor was killed, and the army under his command entirely cut up, with the loss of 400 men. The coast was declared to be in a state of blockade by the British squadron.

The Ashantees are a warlike and barbarous nation of the interior; and the expedition against them was intended to repress and punish their predatory attacks on the tribes of the sea-coast, in alliance with, or under the protection of the English.

New Invention.—We have seen Mr. Linnie's new invention. It is a curious piece of mechanism, comprising a complete fowling piece; barrel 3.3 inches long, calibre 5-8 inch; detonating lock, butt with proper angle, ramrod, &c. and a complete fishing rod about 12 feet long, dog call, looking glass, and a snuff-box and a pen in the small compass of an ordinary sized walking stick, weighing about 3½ lb.—When used as a fowling piece, it contains a flask with powder and shot sufficient for 12 or 14 charges, and can be used as a walking stick or fishing rod, loaded and primed with the greatest safety. Its portability is such that it can be transformed to all its purposes, including loading, priming, and firing, in the short space of three minutes. Mr. Linnie, is a native of Kirkwall, in Orkney, and is now on his way to Edinburgh and London, for the purpose of laying his invention before the Societies for the encouragement of Arts. *Inverness Courier.*

CHANGE OF FORTUNE.

A very singular reverse of fortune has just happened to an Irishman of the name of Arthur Burns, belonging to the county of Tyrone, who at present resides in High street, Glasgow. He came to this country a number of years ago, and has since worked in the humble capacity of a builder's laborer, and bore the character of a sober and industrious man. An uncle of his, who went to the East Indies in early life as a merchant, accumulated a large fortune, and while on his death bed at Calcutta, made a will bequeathing the whole of his property in favor of his nephew. The will was sent home, properly sealed by eight or ten different executors whose names are attached to it. Inquiry was made after Burns in the north of Ireland, where it was ascertained that he had before had gone to Scotland. A messenger was immediately despatched from Dublin to this city, and careful inquiry was made among the various kinds of laborers, until he was at length traced out a few days ago, and the good news imparted to him. He was furnished with a copy of his uncle's will, appointing him his sole heir to his immense property amounting to 190,000*l.* in cash, several valuable estates, five merchant vessels at sea, besides an inventory of furniture of the richest and most costly description; among other articles are a gold table, the length, breadth, and superficial dimensions of which are stated, a bedstead mounted with gold, a pair of slippers with gold buckles, two carriages finely mounted with silver, and various other articles equally splendid. One of the vessels, called the Margaret, is on her passage home, with some of these valuable effects, and a large stock of the choicest wines, and several puncheons of rum, consigned on behalf of Mr. Burns, to the care of a respectable merchant in Dublin. Mr. Burns is about 40 years old, is married, but without children. None of the money or effects have yet arrived, as the will was despatched before the merchant was dead, but accounts of his decease, and the arrival of the effects are daily expected. Mr. Burns in the mean time has never ceased a single day from his employment, and is much less elated on the subject than might have been expected. He regularly carries home in the evening his usual bundle of sticks under his arm for fuel. As is always the case in matters of this kind, new friends and acquaintances whom he never knew before, have sprung up on every side, who are eager in their endeavors to serve him; and offers of accommodation with money are unbounded; but he declines their services, and prefers working in his homely garb and abstemious fare until he be able to touch his own. Three thousand pounds was sent by his uncle to him in Ireland some years ago, entrusted to the care of a gentleman, who kept it, and when he failed in London, he ranked the laborer as one of his creditors. The compromise was 7s. but he has not received it, and it would seem that his good fortune will come on him all at once.

Glasgow Chron.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New York.*	
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk. Schenec.	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Hud.	1
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank,	dis. 1	Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk. & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	1
Brownsville	1	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen. 85 dis.	4
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	1	Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1½	City bk of Baltimore	1
Huntingdon	12½	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Fredk co. Hav de Grs	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F. & M. bank of Steub.	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St. bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	New Brunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville	1	State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenceb	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk & br's	5 & up 4½	Eag. bk. pay. at N. York	1
South Carolina.		N. Haven bk. do do	1
Charleston,	5 & up. 3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & bran.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del.	par	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par	Richmd & br's	5
Bran. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & br's	1
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk. Wheeling	1
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence banks	1
Boston bks	5 & up. par	Washington bk. West.	1
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at Hart.	1
Hampsh. bk N Hampt	3	N. E. Commercial	1
Salem	3	Other R. I. notes	1
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	1
District Columbia gen.	1	*New Hampshire.*	

TO BE LET,

The Dwelling House

At the corner of Front street and Cemetery alley, formerly occupied as the Post Office. Its accommodations are suitable for a large House. Inquire of

Eichbaum & John

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1824.

Too Late.—Were it not for the assurance that "there is a time for all things," we should begin to despair of seeing the inquiry into the affair of Messrs. Crawford and Edwards terminated in time for the people to derive any advantage from it.—Every movement in the business, so far, seems to have been, like the motions of Peter Puff, *half an hour too late.* Mr. Secretary Crawford made his report half a day too late for Mr. Edwards to answer it before he left Washington; the latter made his reply and charges while on his journey, and they were received by Congress too late to afford the messenger of that body time to overtake him before his arrival at home in Illinois; he returned to Washington in great haste, but too late to find Congress in session. The committee appointed to investigate the matter, were too late to make more than *half a report;* they asked and obtained leave to sit during the recess, but dispersed, and were so late in reassembling, that Mr. Edwards is losing time in waiting upon them. It appears by the *latest* advices, that Mr. Crawford had become too unwell to await the result, and was about to visit Philadelphia —let us hope, not too late to be benefitted by the trip. Mr. Floyd, chairman of the committee, early as he was to judge, and great as was his hurry to try Mr. Edwards, has been too late to take a part in the proceedings, a higher Judge having kept him absent by sickness.

But John Randolph's wisdom, or rather want of it—for luck, according to the proverb, is in an inverse ratio to wisdom—has brought him out ahead of the time and chance which happen to *all men.* He pronounced judgment *before* trial; he left the committee before it had finished its business; he wrote his letter while the pilot waited, though "time and tide wait for no man;" his letter reached Congress before the adjournment, just in time for the other members of the committee to pronounce its principal *fact* a *falsehood;*—and he will probably, in performing his voyage and tour, keep half a day before this item of Congressional news. He was just half a day too early, or too late—we forget which—in going to New-York, or he might have taken a passage in the Ætna, and, by the bursting of her boiler, been despatched into the other world a day or two too soon!

Nomination.—On Wednesday last, a meeting of Delegates, elected in pursuance of a notice issued by a committee of caucus democrats, put the following ticket in nomination:

Congress—James S. Stevenson.

Assembly—John Brown, J. C. Gilleland, James Patterson.

Commissioner—John Wilson.

The New-Orleans Courier of the 14th ult. notices a death by Yellow Fever in that city. Some of the other papers say the death was occasioned by jaundice.

It is stated in the London Courier, that the Ashantees had put all the inhabitants of Sierra Leone to death!

The celebrated traveller, *Belzoni*, died in December last, on his journey to Tombuctoo.

A new novel by the Great Unknown, is in the press at London—the scene is in Scotland in 1786.

The Tariff.—In awarding to mr. Tod, the credit to which he is entitled for his support of the Tariff, some editors go out of their way to cast reflections upon the laborers who went before him in the same cause. Now we have no inclination to detract one tittle from mr. Tod's fame for his exertions in the cause; yet we cannot but think the state of things, to which the Tariff owes its success, was brought about by mr. Baldwin, the predecessor of mr. Tod as chairman of the committee of domestic manufactures, in connexion with certain essayists that it would be superfluous to name, and that they, therefore, are entitled to a full moiety of the credit. In point of ability, and acquaintance with this particular subject, mr. Baldwin is unquestionably the superior.

But after all, it seems likely to be a moot point whether there is to be much credit a going in consequence of labors in favor of this Tariff. We are firmly convinced of the benefits that it will bring to the country. But so also have we always been, in regard to the improvement act of this State, passed in 1821. The latter, however, was rendered unpopular, even after its advantages were as palpable as the noses on men's faces. And the same *argument* is urged to render the first so likewise. It is said, that it will take money *out* of the pockets of the people. This is *argumentum knock down'em.* No attention will be paid to the money it will put *into* their pockets, or so at least it was with the Improvement act. It is nothing that we should be really an *independent* nation: nothing that we should reward the ingenuity and industry of our own countrymen, rather than the subjects of members of the Holy Alliance: nothing that we should be placed beyond the necessity of consuming British manufactures, when the French prohibit the consumption of American flour, &c. &c. At all events, the course of argument of the enemies of the Tariff tends to make nothing of these, in our view, most important considerations: and there seems to be a disposition in the public mind to give ear to them.—*Harrisburgh Chron.*

From the Washington Republican.

MR. CRAWFORD.

It is stated in the New York American, that the health of Mr. Crawford is so materially impaired, that he has expressed a desire to be withdrawn from before the people as a candidate for the Presidency; that a reply declining the honor proffered to him, will shortly be transmitted to the chairman of the minority caucus; and that Messrs. Van Buren and Dickerson have journeyed to Richmond, in order to consult with the leaders of the Richmond Party, as to the individuals who shall be brought forward as substitutes for messrs. Crawford and Gallatin.

The Richmond Whig has also the following paragraph: "It is seriously said and believed that mr. Crawford has determined, in consequence of his bad health, to withdraw from the Presidential contest." On the contrary, the National Advocate, the Washington Gazette, and the Richmond Enquirer, seem to impress on the people that mr. Crawford's health has not suffered in any material degree, and that he is as fit to assume the important and laborious functions of President as he ever was.

For ourselves, we believe mr. Crawford to be in a situation which calls for the affectionate attentions of his friends, and the generous forbearance of his enemies. We have been given to understand that the disease under which he now labors is a *fatty degeneration of the heart*, and that he has exhibited one of the characteristic symptoms, a paralysis of the tongue. It is not improbable, therefore, that he may have exercised his determination to withdraw from the field of political conflict, and the theatre of human ambition. What may be the course of his partisans, in such case we may naturally conjecture. As they consist, to a great degree, of office holders and office seekers, they will probably rally under that standard which gives the best assurance of victory and recompence.

Harrisburgh, June 1.

Jacksonian Electors.—The Central Committee of Correspondence, acknowledge the receipt of letters from the following named gentlemen, nominated, by the democratic convention, at Harrisburgh, pledging themselves, that if elected, they will vote for General Andrew Jackson for President, and John C. Calhoun for Vice-President:—Thomas Leiper, Cromwell Pearce, Philip Peltz, Alexander M'Caraher, Daniel Sheffer, Daniel Raub, Joseph Engle, John Pugh, Adam Ritscher, Charles Kenny, Adam King, William Beatty, Valentine Giesy, John Reed, James Duncan, John Boyd, Abraham Addam, Isaac Smith, William Thompson, Asa Mann, John Fogel, Philip Benner, John Rush, Peter Addams.

It will be seen, by the above, that four names are yet wanting. These are *James Ankrim*, of Lancaster county; *Henry Scheetz*, of Montgomery county; *Adam Light*, of Union county, and *James Murray*, of Westmoreland county. It is now nearly two months since circulars were addressed to them.—We can hardly suppose they did not receive them. Why do they not answer? If they do not choose to act, from any cause, they ought to apprize the committee, that they may supply the vacancies.

[*Intelligencer.*

Presidential Election.—We have recently heard of the sentiments of the people on this interesting subject from a large portion of our State, and that too in a way to be deserving of full credit; of the sentiments of those of our neighborhood or district we have been for some time satisfied, so that we may confidently predict, that General Jackson will obtain the whole undivided vote of the State as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice President, and that they will obtain this vote almost by acclamation or nearly unanimous, there remains scarcely a doubt. The Caucus Ticket has faded into insignificance, and is scarcely heard of except in ridicule. The few doubtful and wavering votes which heretofore existed, have become fixed, and will be cheerfully given the General in consequence of the liberal and enlarged views regarding the duties of the Chief Magistracy of the nation, expressed eight years ago, in a correspondence with President Monroe, and which has been forced on the public by his enemies for the purpose of injuring his election.—*Edenton, N. C.*

King Caucus presented.—The Grand Jury of Maury county, Tennessee, have presented the late Congressional Caucus. On the back of the presentment was endorsed, "The United States versus King Caucus—a true bill."

Call of the Legislature.—We anticipate the pleasure of presenting our readers on Wednesday, or Thursday at farthest, with the proclamation of his Excellency the Governor, convening the Legislature for the purpose of restoring the right of choosing the Electors of President to the People. The day of meeting will probably be Monday the second day of August. *N. Y. Spectator.*

[*The Proclamation has been issued.*]

Col. George Croghan, who signally distinguished himself by the gallant defence of Fort Sandusky, in the late war, has been appointed Post-Master at New Orleans.

Liverpool Ware by the way of Utica.—We learn that since the completion of the Canals, some of the enterprising crockery merchants of Utica have transmitted their orders directly to the manufacturers in Liverpool, and a consignment of fifty packages has already arrived, without land carriage, or even having been landed between the two *ports* of Liverpool and Utica! One crate of elegant blue dinner setts has been received, adorned with devices prepared at Utica, and inscriptions commemorative of the "meeting of the waters," and bearing honorable testimony to the patriotic exertions of Gov. Clinton in commencing and accomplishing the great work which will enable the merchants of Utica, Buffalo and Detroit, to become their own importers whenever they please! A box of this ware, we are pleased to learn, has been sent from Utica as a compliment to Gov. Clinton, who is now in this city, which reached here in the Steam-boat yesterday morning.—*N. Y. Spec.*

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held at Baltimore, adjourned on Friday last. Five additional annual conferences were added; there are now seventeen, viz. *Maine*, New-England, New-York, *Canada*, Genesee, Ohio, Kentucky, *Pittsburgh*, *Holston*, *Illinois*, Missouri, Tennessee, Mississippi, South-Carolina, Virginia, Baltimore, and Philadelphia; those in italics are the new conferences. The next General Conference, is to be held at Pittsburgh, on the 1st of May, 1828.—*Ib.*

The first object of Internal Improvement, to which, under the beneficent act of the last Session, the attention of the Executive has been directed, is, we understand, a Survey of the proposed Rout of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, to its termination on the Western waters, and thence to Lake Erie. We congratulate our readers that this highly important preliminary work is about to be undertaken, by a Board of Surveyors, whose capacity and experience afford the promise of almost mathematical accuracy to the result of their labours.—*Gen. Bernard*, we believe, is at the head of the commission. *Cap. Poussin* will accompany him. *Mr. Shriver*, who has so much practical knowledge of the subject, is also engaged, and has gone on to Uniontown, to make the necessary arrangements for laborers &c. for carrying on the Survey. Col. *M'Ree*, and Mr. *Wright*, of New-York, have been invited to form a part of the Board, which, it is understood, will commence operations next week. We have not heard whether they accept the invitation, but will, as soon as we can furnish our readers with the authentic particulars of this first essay towards the encouragement, by the General Government, of great national works of Internal Improvement.

Nat. Int.

From the Providence Journal, May 31.

The citizens of Pawtucket have, for a few days past, been in a state of excitement and disorder, which reminds us of the accounts we frequently read of the tumults of manufacturing places in England, though unattended with the destruction and damage usually accompanying those riots.

The present depressed state of the cotton manufacture, on which the village principally depends for its support, has occasioned much anxiety in the minds of the manufacturers, and, the prospect being gloomy and unpromising, they concluded that something must be done to compete successfully with the country manufacturers; who, generally, by working more hours in a day, than has heretofore been usual in this village, and procuring weavers at lower wages combined with other advantages, have been able to manufacture at a less price. On Monday last there was a meeting of the manufacturers, which was generally attended, and an agreement made to run the mills about an hour longer, and to reduce the wages of those who worked by the piece, after the 1st of June next, about 20 per cent. When the laboring part of the community learned the result of the meeting, they very generally determined to work only the usual hours; and when the bell rang to call them to their employment, they assembled in great numbers, accompanied by many who were not interested in the affair, round the doors of the mills, apparently for the purpose of hindering or preventing the entrance of those who were disposed to accede to the resolution of the master manufacturers—no force however, was used. The female weavers assembled in parliament to the number, it is stated, of *one hundred and two*—one of the most active, and most talkative, was placed in the chair, and the meeting, it is understood, was conducted, however strange it may appear, without noise, or scarcely a single speech. The result of the meeting was a resolution to abandon their looms, unless allowed the old prices.

On Wednesday evening a tumultuous crowd filled the streets, led by the most unprincipled and disorderly part of the village, and made an excessive noise—they visited successively the houses of the manufacturers, shouting, exclaiming, and using every imaginable term of insult. The window in the yellow mill was broken in—but the riot, considering the characters of those who led, and the apparent want of all reflection in those that followed, was not so injurious to property and personal security, as might have been reasonably apprehended. The next day the manufacturers shut their gates and the mills have not run since—a comparative stillness now reigns—and it is to be hoped that the people will return to a sense of propriety—satisfied as they must be, on reflection, that the prosperity of a community can never be promoted by riot and tumult.

Letters have been received at this place from St. Louis, which state, that L. W. Boggs, the head of a trading party among the Osage Indians, and a gentleman of respectability, had given information to his friends in St. Louis, that an express had reached Council Bluffs from the Governor of the province of New Mexico, Bascaza, announcing his intention of visiting this country in the course of the present summer, with a view to form commercial relations between the two governments. It is added that he will be accompanied by 1500 men, for the purpose of negotiating, (through our agents,) with the Indians, in the intervening country; and if they should be unwilling to come to terms of amity, the Gov. declares his intention to chastise them for depredations annually committed by them on the Spanish settlements.

The Mexican trading party was to have left Fort Osage on the 24th inst. It consisted of about 100 men, well armed, who took with them a number of wagons loaded with merchandise, to the value of about $50,000, and a piece of ordnance, transported on wheels; and it was believed, with strict discipline, the party would be able to repel any attack that might be made on them by the Indians. *Louisville Adver.*

A correspondent of the National Gazette, who is personally well acquainted with the Cherokee chiefs, who composed the late delegation to Washington, gives the following account of them.

MAJOR RIDGE.—He is a full-blooded Cherokee. He neither speaks nor understands English. He possesses from nature a mind of the first order. At home he enjoys a high reputation for talents as a chief and an orator. In conversation he is fluent and facetious. He is distinguished for magnanimity and courage, and acquired much fame in the last war under General Jackson. When he was informed of the contents of the letter of the Georgia delegation to the President he remarked—"It is very *hot* talk—I suppose it is intended for their people at home—they dont mean any thing else—*they* have too much sense to drive us away.

MAJOR LOWRY.—This is a very sensible man and of a very fine character. He is taciturn and prudent. He can read and write a little and is deemed a genuine christian.

E. HICKS.—A young man of excellent parts. He speaks and writes the English language well. Owing to his great exertion to do so, his style is somewhat turgid.

J. ROSS.—A plain, unassuming person—a good English scholar; writes with ease and considerable force. He converses exceedingly well, and no one would suppose him to be any part Indian, from his appearance or conversation. He is the author of all the communications signed by the Cherokee delegation. His deportment is that of a white American. In any circle he would pass for a white man and a gentleman.

Melancholy Accident.—On Wednesday evening, the 2nd instant, during a heavy storm, after dark, *Azariah Smally*, was killed by the upsetting of his wagon, on the turnpike near Beallsville, east of this place—he left home, that day, for the iron-works, and was in the wagon at the time it upset, the side of the bed fell upon his neck, and dislocated it instantly. This fatal accident has deprived a large family of a head and society of an honest, industrious member.

Washington, Pa. Rep.

Distressing Occurrence.—On the 24th ult. at Woodbury, N. J. two young daughters of Joseph P. Heddrick, lost their lives by taking a preparation of *arsenic*, administered to them by mistake for *magnesia*, by their *mother*—whose feelings on the awful event none but a parent can conceive. Tampering with drugs is always dangerous, and medicines of a deadly nature should never be kept or used but with the utmost care and precaution by unskilful hands. The immoderate use of herbs, also, may produce fatal effects. A lady lost her life, in an eastern state, a few days since, by taking too strong doses of the essence of tansy. *N. Y. States.*

Ship News.—Among other lists of cargoes, in the Nantucket Inquirer of Tuesday, we find the following. "Arr. sloop Henry, from Falmouth; passengers, 4 ladies, 3 musicians, 1 lion, 1 lama, 1 Shetland pony, a monkey, a baboon, and two lawyers."

N. Y. Spectator.

Suppression of Light.—Since the overthrow of the constitutional system in Portugal, we are informed orders have been given to prevent the circulation of the Bible in that kingdom, and all which had been obtained in Cape de Verds, were required to be given up, and on a penalty of $500 and imprisonment for the concealment of each book.

Three of the persons who committed the murder near Darby, in Delaware county, mentioned in our last, have been arrested at Woodbury, New-Jersey. The clothes of the deceased, and other articles which they had taken, were found with them.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The "Columbian Observer" of Philadelphia, of the 2d inst. contains the following paragraph:

"We really *compassionate* the wretched condition of Mr. Crawford, when we look around us on all sides and behold the deplorable state to which he is reduced by the combined efforts of corrupt measures and a mad ambition, and *by the visitation of disease from the retributive justice of Providence, for his crimes*—despised, hated, and vanquished by his enemies—betrayed and abused by his friends—and where most zealously served by them, most vitally injured by their profligacy of character and corruption of purpose—he presents a lamentable spectacle of fallen ambition, prompted to grasp too much by a weak head, and losing every thing by inordinate lust of power."

This paragraph we cannot suffer to pass unnoticed; a few comments upon it seem due to our character as a christian people. Justice to Gen. Jackson requires his friends to enter their solemn protest against such unfeeling and brutal remarks. Gen. Jackson is, deservedly, very strong in the confidence and gratitude of the American people; yet the sincere and virtuous friends of the General are fearful that the violence and profligacy of such men as the editor of the "Observer" may do him serious injury. We however think that they are mistaken; the American people are generous, just and discerning. Although their generosity may induce them to express the disgust and disapprobation excited by the above paragraph, yet they are too just to visit upon Gen. Jackson the infamy of the unauthorized acts of all his supporters. They will no more condemn him, because there are a few ruffians among his supporters, than for travelling in a steam boat in which there happened to be some pickpockets.

The above observations may to some persons appear harsh; to the writer it does seem that the unfeeling and unchristian-like remarks of the editor demanded nothing less.

We dare assert that no christian or gentleman has read the above extract without receiving a shock to every sentiment of honor and every feeling of humanity.

A JACKSONITE.

We understand that Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury, was expected to arrive in this city yesterday or to-day, to obtain the aid of some of our eminent physicians for his impaired health. A truce with all *personal* politics against him is prescribed by the laws of hospitality and generosity.

Philad. Nat. Gazette, June 3.

Married,

At Mercer, on the 26th ult. by Joseph Smith, Esq. Mr. *JOHN MOWRY*, of Pittsburgh, to *Miss MARGARET JANE GRAHAM*, of Mercer.

At Washington, Pa. on the 4th inst. by the Rev. Obadiah Jennings, *Mr. JOHN RITCHIE*, merchant, to *Miss ELLEN CAMPBELL*, daughter of Parker Campbell, Esq. all of that place.

On Thursday evening, the 3d inst. by the Rev. John H. Hopkins, *Mr. LEWIS H. RENO*, to *Miss ANNE ELIZA*, daughter of Mr. Ephraim Frisbee, all of this city.

On the same evening by the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, *Mr. SAMUEL R. JOHNSTON*, of the house of Eichbaum & Johnston, booksellers, to *Miss MARY NELSON*, both of this city.

On the same evening, by the same, *Mr. JAMES A. BARTRAM*, to *Miss ELIZA STACKHOUSE*, both of this city.

Died,

DIED, on Friday evening, the 28th ult. after a protracted illness, our esteemed fellow citizen, DAVID CASSAT, Esquire, in the 56th year of his age.

Mr. Cassat had an extensive legal practice for a period of about thirty years, and always sustained the character of an upright and able advocate. His practical good sense, and well-known integrity, aided by a vigorous understanding, and extensive acquirements, enabled him to be a useful lawyer and an excellent citizen.

For more than twenty years past, in every institution of a public kind, and every plan of public utility, we always found him an active and leading member. To objects of this kind he devoted a large portion of his time; and it is chiefly to his labors, and the known energy of his character, that we are indebted for many public benefits that we now enjoy.

In his social intercourse, Mr. Cassat was the frank, honorable, kind and instructive friend;—sustaining himself upon his conscious integrity, he would never parley with what was unworthy or degrading.

Such was the man we have lost; while the poignant feelings of domestic grief, deeply and impressively declare that in the more endearing relations of husband, parent, and brother, an irreparable void has been created, by this most afflicting dispensation.

At a meeting of the officers of the Court and members of the Bar of this county, on Saturday evening, it was resolved, as a mark of respect to the memory of their late fellow-member, *David Cassat, Esquire*, to attend his funeral in procession, and wear crape for thirty days.—*York, Pa. Recorder.*

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED,

June 6 S. B. *Ploughboy,** from Harmony, Ind.
7 S. B. *Pittsburgh*, Louisville
9 S. B. *Pennsylvania*, do

DEPARTED,

June 4 S. B. *Mechanic*, for Louisville.
6 S. B. *Courier*, do
7 S. B. *Ploughboy*, do
8 S. B. *Rambler*, Nashville

☞On the 7th, the new Steam Boat *Herald*, of 110 tons, built by Mr. Frisbee, and owned by Mr. Thos. Davis, was launched at this port.

*The Ploughboy brought a part of the Harmony Society as far as the Sewickly Bottom, 18 miles below this city, on the Ohio, where we understand that Society has purchased land, and intends permanently to establish itself.

Front Street Auction.

THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock,

Will be sold, for Cash,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE,

FANCY GOODS,

Made up Clothing, &c.

Davis & Hanson,

Friday, June 11—1t.

GEORGE W. HUBLEY,

DENTIST,

INFORMS his friends and the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he will remain at

Mr. Darlington's Hotel,

in this place, for a short time, and will cleanse the TEETH, extract decayed, or broken ones, and insert Artificial Teeth that will perform as well, and be as durable as natural ones. His charges will be moderate.

Pittsburgh, June 11.—3*

Monongahela Bridge.

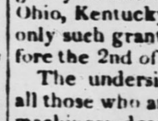
Pittsburgh, June 4, 1824.

THE President and Managers of the company for erecting a Bridge over the River Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of three per cent, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives after the 14th inst.

John Thaw,

June 11—3* *Treasurer.*

Strayed,



FROM the subscriber 8 or 10 weeks since, a LIGHT RED COW, about six years old, having a white face, with a red circle round the eyes, and a red spot on her nose, marked in the ear. A reasonable reward for her return will be paid by

Henry Holdship.

June 11, 1824.—3t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that on the 2nd day of February, 1822, by divers good deeds and assignments, and assurances in law, he become the owner and absolute proprietor, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, of all the patent rights granted by the United States to Mark Reeves and Richard Reeves, for making, using, or vending machines for cutting and heading nails, and for the several improvements made by them, or invented by them, as specified and explained in their several patents duly registered in the offices in the department of state for the United States, and bearing date on the days and years following, viz: 14th Nov. 1811, 3d Feb. 1812, 31st Oct. 1812, 16th April, 1813, and 28th September, 1813.

That he is also in like manner the owner and absolute proprietor of the patent right granted by the United States to Jesse Reed and to Briggs R. Reed, on the 18th August, 1810, and on the 14th August, 1811, duly registered in the aforesaid office, for improvements in the machinery for cutting and heading of nails.

Having learned that several persons are now using the machinery secured by these patents; and that others are preparing to make, sell and use the same without license, or purchase from him, in violation of his clear and indisputable right, and to his great prejudice. He therefore makes it known, to all who may be in any manner concerned, that his right under his deeds, and purchases, extends over all that portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, situate west of the Allegheny mountain—to the whole of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—excepting only such grants or licenses as had been sold before the 2nd of February, 1822.

The undersigned therefore earnestly calls on all those who are now making, using, or vending machinery described and secured by any of the patents above mentioned, to desist from further interference with his just rights; and gives this timely warning to all who purpose making, using or vending machinery described and secured as aforesaid by said patents, that they will be prosecuted according to the laws of the United States, and in the courts of the United States, for every further violation of the rights acquired by him at an immense expense, and which he is willing for a reasonable compensation, to authorize in all proper situations throughout the western country.

He has placed all this business in the hands of his counsel, James Ross, Esq. of this city, with instructions to proceed in the same, after the first day of July next, if no arrangement is made in the mean time, with those embraced in this notice.

Christopher Cowan.

Pittsburgh, June 11, 1824.—tf RB

E. F. PRATT'S

Jacksonian Frizeurial Head-Quarters,

1st Brigade Pennsylvania Veterans,

One door south of the Temple of Innocence,

WOOD STREET.

YOUNG Ladies and Gentlemen are informed, that they can have the color of their Hair changed to a lively brown or jet black, in one night's time, a lasting color, with perfect safety.

He will attend Ladies and Gentlemen at their quarters, if required.

June 4, 1824.

JAMES HARMON,

HAS REMOVED HIS

Boot & Shoe Manufactory,

TO the house lately occupied by Mr. Byrne, in *Wood, between First and Second Streets*, where customers' work will be finished in the most fashionable and substantial manner; and where he will constantly keep on hand an extensive assortment of ready made

BOOTS and SHOES,

of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

April 30, 1824.—3mo.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS,

COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

JUSTICES' BLANKS,

For sale at this Office

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1824.

Too Late.—Were it not for the assurance that "there is a time for all things," we should begin to despair of seeing the inquiry into the affair of Messrs. Crawford and Edwards terminated in time for the people to derive any advantage from it.—Every movement in the business, so far, seems to have been, like the motions of Peter Puff, *half an hour too late.* Mr. Secretary Crawford made his report half a day too late for Mr. Edwards to answer it before he left Washington; the latter made his reply and charges while on his journey, and they were received by Congress too late to afford the messenger of that body time to overtake him before his arrival at home in Illinois; he returned to Washington in great haste, but too late to find Congress in session. The committee appointed to investigate the matter, were too late to make more than *half a report;* they asked and obtained leave to sit during the recess, but dispersed, and were so late in reassembling, that Mr. Edwards is losing time in waiting upon them. It appears by the *latest* advices, that Mr. Crawford had become too unwell to await the result, and was about to visit Philadelphia—let us hope, not too late to be benefitted by the trip. Mr. Floyd, chairman of the committee, early as he was to judge, and great as was his hurry to try Mr. Edwards, has been too late to take a part in the proceedings, a higher Judge having kept him absent by sickness.

But John Randolph's wisdom, or rather want of it—for luck, according to the proverb, is in an inverse ratio to wisdom—has brought him out ahead of the time and chance which happen to *all men.* He pronounced judgment *before* trial; he left the committee before it had finished its business; he wrote his letter while the pilot waited, though "time and tide wait for no man;" his letter reached Congress before the adjournment, just in time for the other members of the committee to pronounce its principal *fact* a *falsehood;*—and he will probably, in performing his voyage and tour, keep half a day before this item of Congressional news. He was just half a day too early, or too late—we forget which—in going to New-York, or he might have taken a passage in the Etna, and, by the bursting of her boiler, been despatched into the other world a day or two too soon!

Nomination.—On Wednesday last, a meeting of Delegates, elected in pursuance of a notice issued by a committee of caucus democrats, put the following ticket in nomination:

Congress—James S. Stevenson.

Assembly—John Brown, J. C. Gilleland, James Patterson.

Commissioner—John Wilson.

The New-Orleans Courier of the 12th ult. notices a death by Yellow Fever in that city. Some of the other papers say the death was occasioned by jaundice.

It is stated in the London Courier, that the Ashantees had put all the inhabitants of Sierra Leone to death!

The celebrated traveller, *Belzoni*, died in December last, on his journey to Tombuctoo.

A new novel by the Great Unknown, is in the press at London—the scene is in Scotland in 1786.

The Tariff.—In awarding to mr. Tod, the credit to which he is entitled for his support of the Tariff, some editors go out of their way to cast reflections upon the laborers who went before him in the same cause. Now we have no inclination to detract one tittle from mr. Tod's fame for his exertions in the case; yet we cannot but think the state of things, to which the Tariff owes its success, was brought about by mr. Baldwin, the predecessor of mr. Tod as chairman of the committee of domestic manufactures, in connexion with certain essayists that it would be superfluous to name, and that they, therefore, are entitled to a full moiety of the credit. In point of ability, and acquaintance with this particular subject, mr. Baldwin is unquestionably the superior.

But after all, it seems likely to be a moot point whether there is to be much credit a going in consequence of labors in favor of this Tariff. We are firmly convinced of the benefits that it will bring to the country. But so also have we always been, in regard to the improvement act of this State, passed in 1821. The latter, however, was rendered unpopular, even after its advantages were as palpable as the noses on men's faces. And the same *argument* is urged to render the first so likewise. It is said, that it will take money *out* of the pockets of the people. This is *argumentum knock down'em.* No attention will be paid to the money it will put *into* their pockets, or so at least it was with the Improvement act. It is nothing that we should be really an *independent* nation: nothing that we should reward the ingenuity and industry of our own countrymen, rather than the subjects of members of the Holy Alliance: nothing that we should be placed beyond the necessity of consuming British manufactures, when the British prohibit the consumption of American flour, &c. &c. At all events, the course of argument of the enemies of the Tariff tends to make nothing of those, in our view, most important considerations: and there seems to be a disposition in the public mind to give ear to them.—*Harrisburgh Chron.*

From the Washington Republican.

MR. CRAWFORD.

It is stated in the New York American, that the health of Mr. Crawford is so materially impaired, that he has expressed a desire to be withdrawn from before the people as a candidate for the Presidency; that a reply declining the honor proffered to him, will shortly be transmitted to the chairman of the minority caucus; and that Messrs. Van Buren and Dickerson have journeyed to Richmond, in order to consult with the leaders of the Richmond Party, as to the individuals who shall be brought forward as substitutes for messrs. Crawford and Gallatin.

The Richmond Whig has also the following paragraph: "It is seriously said and believed that mr. Crawford has determined, in consequence of his bad health, to withdraw from the Presidential contest." The contrary, the National Advocate, the Washington Gazette, and the Richmond Enquirer, labor to impress on the people that mr. Crawford's health has not suffered in any material degree, and that he is as fit to assume the important and laborious functions of President as he ever was.

For ourselves, we believe mr. Crawford to be in a situation which calls for the affectionate attentions of his friends, and the generous forbearance of his enemies. We have been given to understand that the disease under which he now labors is a *palsy in the heart*, and that he has exhibited one of the unfailing symptoms, a paralysis of the tongue. It is not improbable, therefore, that he may have expressed his determination to withdraw from the field of political conflict, and the theatre of human ambition. What may be the course of his partisans, in such case we may scarcely conjecture. As they consist, in a great degree, of office holders and office seekers, they will probably rally under that standard which gives the best assurance of victory and recompence.

Harrisburgh, June 1.

Jacksonian Electors.—The Central Committee of Correspondence, acknowledge the receipt of letters from the following named gentlemen, nominated, by the democratic convention, at Harrisburgh, pledging themselves, that if elected, they will vote for General Andrew Jackson for President, and John C. Calhoun for Vice-President:—Thomas Leiper, Cromwell Pearce, Philip Peltz, Alexander M'Caraher, Daniel Sheffer, Daniel Raub, Joseph Engle, John Pugh, Adam Ritscher, Charles Kenny, Adam King, William Beatty, Valentine Giesy, John Reed, James Duncan, John Boyd, Abraham Addam, Isaac Smith, William Thompson, Asa Mann, John Fogel, Philip Benner, John Rush, Peter Addams.

It will be seen, by the above, that four names are yet wanting. These are *James Ankrim*, of Lancaster county; *Henry Scheetz*, of Montgomery county; *Adam Light*, of Union county, and *James Murray*, of Westmoreland county. It is now nearly two months since circulars were addressed to them.—We can hardly suppose they did not receive them. Why do they not answer? If they do not choose to act, from any cause, they ought to apprize the committee, that they may supply the vacancies.

[Intelligencer.

Presidential Election.—We have recently heard of the sentiments of the people on this interesting subject from a large portion of our State, and that too in a way to be deserving of full credit; of the sentiments of those of our neighborhood or district we have been for some time satisfied, so that we may confidently predict, that General Jackson will obtain the whole undivided vote of the State as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice President, and that they will obtain this vote almost by acclamation or nearly unanimous, there remains scarcely a doubt. The Caucus Ticket has faded into insignificance, and is scarcely heard of except in ridicule. The few doubtful and wavering votes which heretofore existed, have become fixed, and will be cheerfully given the General in consequence of the liberal and enlarged views regarding the duties of the Chief Magistracy of the nation, expressed eight years ago, in a correspondence with President Monroe, and which has been forced on the public by his enemies for the purpose of injuring his election.—*Edenton, N. C.*

King Caucus presented.—The Grand Jury of Maury county, Tennessee, have presented the late Congressional Caucus. On the back of the presentment was endorsed, "The United States versus King Caucus—a true bill."

Call of the Legislature.—We anticipate the pleasure of presenting our readers on Wednesday, or Thursday at farthest, with the proclamation of his Excellency the Governor, convening the Legislature for the purpose of restoring the right of choosing the Electors of President to the People. The day of meeting will probably be Monday the second day of August. *N. Y. Spectator.*

[The Proclamation has been issued.]

Col. George Croghan, who signally distinguished himself by the gallant defence of Fort Sandusky, in the late war, has been appointed Post-Master at New Orleans.

Liverpool Ware by the way of Utica.—We learn that since the completion of the Canals, some of the enterprising crockery merchants of Utica have transmitted their orders directly to the manufacturers in Liverpool, and a consignment of fifty packages has already arrived, without land carriage, or even having been landed between the two *ports* of Liverpool and Utica! One crate of elegant blue dinner sets has been received, adorned with devices prepared at Utica, and inscriptions commemorative of the "meeting of the waters," and bearing honorable testimony to the patriotic exertions of Gov. Clinton in commencing and accomplishing the great work which will enable the merchants of Utica, Buffalo and Detroit, to become their own importers whenever they please. A box of this ware, we are pleased to learn, has been sent from Utica as a compliment to Gov. Clinton, who is now in this city, which reached here in the Steam-boat yesterday morning.—*N. Y. Spec.*

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held at Baltimore, adjourned on Friday last. Five additional annual conferences were added; there are now seventeen, viz. *Maine*, New-England, New-York, *Canada*, Genessee, Ohio, Kentucky, *Pittsburgh*, *Holston*, *Illinois*, Missouri, Tennessee, Mississippi, South-Carolina, Virginia, Baltimore, and Philadelphia; those in italics are the new conferences. The next General Conference, is to be held at Pittsburgh, on the 1st of May, 1828.—*Ib.*

The first object of Internal Improvement, to which, under the beneficent act of the last Session, the attention of the Executive has been directed, is, we understand, a Survey of the proposed Rout of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, to its termination on the Western waters, and thence to Lake Erie. We congratulate our readers that this highly important preliminary work is about to be undertaken, by a Board of Surveyors, whose capacity and experience afford the promise of almost mathematical accuracy to the result of their labours.—*Gen. Bernard*, we believe, is at the head of the commission. *Cap. Poussin* will accompany him. *Mr. Shriver*, who has so much practical knowledge of the subject, is also engaged, and has gone on to Uniontown, to make the necessary arrangements for laborers &c. for carrying on the Survey. Col. *M'Ree*, and Mr. *Wright*, of New-York, have been invited to form a part of the Board, which, it is understood, will commence operations next week. We have not heard whether they accept the invitation, but will, as soon as we can furnish our readers with the authentic particulars of this first essay towards the encouragement, by the General Government, of great national works of Internal Improvement.

Nat. Int.

From the Providence Journal, May 31.

The citizens of Pawtucket have, for a few days past, been in a state of excitement and disorder, which reminds us of the accounts we frequently read of the tumults of manufacturing places in England, though unattended with the destruction and damage usually accompanying those riots.

The present depressed state of the cotton manufacture, on which the village principally depends for its support, has occasioned much anxiety in the minds of the manufacturers, and, the prospect being gloomy and unpromising, they concluded that something must be done to compete successfully with the country manufacturers; who, generally, by working more hours in a day, than has heretofore been usual in this village, and procuring weavers at lower wages combined with other advantages, have been able to manufacture at a less price. On Monday last there was a meeting of the manufacturers, which was generally attended, and an agreement made to run the mills about an hour longer, and to reduce the wages of those who worked by the piece, after the 1st of June next, about 20 per cent. When the laboring part of the community learned the result of the meeting, they very generally determined to work only the usual hours; and when the bell rang to call them to their employment, they assembled in great numbers, accompanied by many who were not interested in the affair, round the doors of the mills, apparently for the purpose of hindering or preventing the entrance of those who were disposed to accede to the resolution of the master manufacturers—no force however, was used. The female weavers assembled in parliament to the number, it is stated, of *one hundred and two*—one of the most active, and most talkative, was placed in the chair, and the meeting, it is understood, was conducted, however strange it may appear, without noise, or scarcely a single speech. The result of the meeting was a resolution to abandon their looms, unless allowed the old prices.

On Wednesday evening a tumultuous crowd filled the streets, led by the most unprincipled and disorderly part of the village, and made an excessive noise—they visited successively the houses of the manufacturers, shouting, exclaiming, and using every imaginable term of insult. The window in the yellow mill was broken in—but the riot, considering the characters of those who led, and the apparent want of all reflection in those that followed, was not so injurious to property and personal security, as might have been reasonably apprehended. The next day the manufacturers shut their gates and the mills have not run since—a comparative stillness now reigns—and it is to be hoped that the people will return to a sense of propriety—satisfied as they must be, on reflection, that the prosperity of a community can never be promoted by riot and tumult.

Letters have been received at this place from St. Louis, which state, that L. W. Boggs, the head of a trading party among the Osage Indians, and a gentleman of respectability, had given information to his friends in St. Louis, that an express had reached Council Bluffs from the Governor of the province of New Mexico, Bascaza, announcing his intention of visiting this country in the course of the present summer, with a view to form commercial relations between the two governments. It is added that he will be accompanied by 1500 men, for the purpose of negotiating, (through our agents,) with the Indians, in the intervening country; and if they should be unwilling to come to terms of amity, the Gov. declares his intention to chastise them for depredations annually committed by them on the Spanish settlements.

The Mexican trading party was to have left Fort Osage on the 24th inst. It consisted of about 100 men, well armed, who took with them a number of wagons loaded with merchandise, to the value of about $30,000, and a piece of ordnance, transported on wheels: and it was believed, with strict discipline, the party would be able to repel any attack that might be made on them by the Indians. *Louisville Adver.*

A correspondent of the National Gazette, who is personally well acquainted with the Cherokee chiefs, who composed the late delegation to Washington, gives the following account of them.

MAJOR RIDGE.—He is a full-blooded Cherokee. He neither speaks nor understands English. He possesses from nature a mind of the first order. At home he enjoys a high reputation for talents as a chief and an orator. In conversation he is fluent and facetious. He is distinguished for magnanimity and courage, and acquired much fame in the last war under General Jackson. When he was informed of the contents of the letter of the Georgia delegation to the President he remarked—"It is very *hot* talk—I suppose it is intended for their people at home—they dont mean any thing else—*they* have too much sense to drive us away.

MAJOR LOWRY.—This is a very sensible man and of a very fine character. He is taciturn and prudent. He can read and write a little and is deemed a genuine christian.

E. HICKS.—A young man of excellent parts. He speaks and writes the English language well. Owing to his great exertion to do so, his style is somewhat turgid.

J. ROSS.—A plain, unassuming person—a good English scholar; writes with ease and considerable force. He converses exceedingly well, and no one would suppose him to be any part Indian, from his appearance or conversation. He is the author of all the communications signed by the Cherokee delegation. His deportment is that of a white American. In any circle he would pass for a white man and a gentleman.

Melancholy Accident.—On Wednesday evening, the 2nd instant, during a heavy storm, after dark, *Azariah Smally*, was killed by the upsetting of his wagon, on the turnpike near Beallsville, east of this place—he left home, that day, for the iron-works, and was in the wagon at the time it upset, the side of the bed fell upon his neck, and dislocated it instantly. This fatal accident has deprived a large family of a head and society of an honest, industrious member.

Washington, Pa. Rep.

Distressing Occurrence.—On the 24th ult. at Woodbury, N. J. two young daughters of Joseph P. Heddrick, lost their lives by taking a preparation of *arsenic*, administered to them by mistake for *magnesia*, by their *mother*—whose feelings on the awful event none but a parent can conceive. Tampering with drugs is always dangerous, and medicines of a deadly nature should never be kept or used but with the utmost care and precaution by unskilful hands. The immoderate use of herbs, also, may produce fatal effects. A lady lost her life, in an eastern state, a few days since, by taking too strong doses of the essence of tansy. *N. Y. States.*

Ship News.—Among other lists of cargoes, in the Nantucket Inquirer of Tuesday, we find the following. "Arr. sloop Henry, from Falmouth; passengers, 4 ladies, 3 musicians, 1 lion, 1 lama, 1 Shetland pony, a monkey, a baboon, and two lawyers."

N. Y. Spectator.

Suppression of Light.—Since the overthrow of the constitutional system in Portugal, we are informed orders have been given to prevent the circulation of the Bible in that kingdom, and all which had been obtained in Cape de Verds, were required to be given up, and on a penalty of $500 and imprisonment for the concealment of each book.

Three of the persons who committed the murder near Darby, in Delaware county, mentioned in our last, have been arrested at Woodbury, New-Jersey. The clothes of the deceased, and other articles which they had taken, were found with them.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The "Columbian Observer" of Philadelphia, of the 2d inst. contains the following paragraph:

"We really *compassionate* the wretched condition of Mr. Crawford, when we look around us on all sides and behold the deplorable state to which he is reduced by the combined efforts of corrupt measures and a mad ambition, and *by the visitation of disease from the retributive justice of Providence, for his crimes*—despised, hated, and vanquished by his enemies—betrayed and abused by his friends—and where most zealously served by them, most vitally injured by their profligacy of character and corruption of purpose—he presents a lamentable spectacle of fallen ambition, prompted to grasp too much by a weak head, and losing every thing by inordinate lust of power."

This paragraph we cannot suffer to pass unnoticed; a few comments upon it seem due to our character as a christian people. Justice to Gen. Jackson requires his friends to enter their solemn protest against such unfeeling and brutal remarks. Gen. Jackson is, deservedly, very strong in the confidence and gratitude of the American people; yet the sincere and virtuous friends of the General are fearful that the violence and profligacy of such men as the editor of the "Observer" may do him serious injury. We however think that they are mistaken; the American people are generous, just and discerning. Although their generosity may induce them to express the disgust and disapprobation excited by the above paragraph, yet they are too just to visit upon Gen. Jackson the infamy of the unauthorized acts of all his supporters. They will no more condemn him, because there are a few ruffians among his supporters, than for travelling in a steam boat in which there happened to be some pickpockets.

The above observations may to some persons appear harsh; to the writer it does seem that the unfeeling and unchristian-like remarks of the editor demanded nothing less.

We dare assert that no christian or gentleman has read the above extract without receiving a shock to every sentiment of honor and every feeling of humanity.

A JACKSONITE.

We understand that Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury, was expected to arrive in this city yesterday or to-day, to obtain the aid of some of our eminent physicians for his impaired health. A truce with all *personal* politics against him is prescribed by the laws of hospitality and generosity.

Phalad. Nat. Gazette, June 3.

Married,

At Mercer, on the 26th ult. by Joseph Smith, Esq *Mr. JOHN MOORE*, of Pittsburgh, to *Miss MARGARET JANE GRAHAM*, of Mercer.

At Washington, Pa. on the 4th inst. by the Rev. Obadiah Jennings, *Mr. JOHN RITCHIE*, merchant, to *Miss ELLEN CAMPBELL*, daughter of Parker Campbell, Esq. all of that place.

On Thursday evening, the 3d inst. by the Rev. John H. Hopkins, *Mr. LEWIS H. RENO*, to *Miss ANNE ELIZA*, daughter of Mr. Ephraim Frisbee, all of this city.

On the same evening by the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, *Mr. SAMUEL R. JOHNSTON*, of the house of Lichbaum & Johnston, booksellers, to *Miss MARY NELSON*, both of this city.

On the same evening, by the same, *Mr. JAMES A. BARTRAM*, to *Miss ELIZA STACKHOUSE*, both of this city.

Died,

DIED, on Friday evening, the 28th ult. after a protracted illness, our esteemed fellow citizen, DAVID CASSAT, Esquire, in the 56th year of his age.

Mr. Cassat had an extensive legal practice for a period of about thirty years, and always sustained the character of an upright and able advocate. His practical good sense, and well-known integrity, aided by a vigorous understanding, and extensive acquirements, enabled him to be a useful lawyer and an excellent citizen.

For more than twenty years past, in every institution of a public kind, and every plan of public utility, we always found him an active and leading member. To objects of this kind he devoted a large portion of his time; and it is chiefly to his labors, and the known energy of his character, that we are indebted for many public benefits that we now enjoy.

In his social intercourse, Mr. Cassat was the frank, honorable, kind and instructive friend;—sustaining himself upon his conscious integrity, he would never parley with what was unworthy or degrading.

Such was the man we have lost; while the poignant feelings of domestic grief, deeply and impressively declare that in the more endearing relations of husband, parent, and brother, an irreparable void has been created, by this most afflicting dispensation.

At a meeting of the officers of the Court and members of the Bar of this county, on Saturday evening, it was resolved, as a mark of respect to the memory of their late fellow-member, *David Cassat, Esquire*, to attend his funeral in procession, and wear crape for thirty days.—*York, Pa. Recorder.*

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED,

June	6	S. B. *Ploughboy,**	from Harmony, Ind.
	7	S. B. *Pittsburgh,*	Louisville
	9	S. B. *Pennsylvania,*	do

DEPARTED,

June	4	S. B. *Mechanic,*	for Louisville.
	6	S. B. *Courier,*	do
	7	S. B. *Ploughboy,*	do
	8	S. B. *Rambler,*	Nashville

☞On the 7th, the new Steam Boat *Herald*, of 110 tons, built by Mr. Frisbee, and owned by Mr. Thos. Davis, was launched at this port.

*The Ploughboy brought a part of the Harmony Society as far as the Sewickly Bottom, 18 miles below this city, on the Ohio, where we understand that Society has purchased land, and intends permanently to establish itself.

Front Street Auction.

THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock,

Will be sold, for Cash,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE,

FANCY GOODS,

Made up Clothing, &c.

Davis & Hanson,

Friday, June 11—1t.

GEORGE W. HUBLEY,

DENTIST,

INFOMS his friends and the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he will remain at

Mr. Darlington's Hotel,

in this place, for a short time, and will cleanse the TEETH, extract decayed, or broken ones, and insert Artificial Teeth that will perform as well, and be as durable as natural ones. His charges will be moderate.

Pittsburgh, June 11.—3*

Monongahela Bridge.

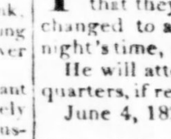
Pittsburgh, June 4, 1824.

THE President and Managers of the company for erecting a Bridge over the River Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of three per cent, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives after the 14th inst.

John Thaw,

Treasurer.

June 11—3*



Strayed,

FROM the subscriber 8 or 10 weeks since, a LIGHT RED COW, about six years old, having a white face, with a red circle round the eyes, and a red spot on her nose, marked in the ear. A reasonable reward for her return will be paid by

Henry Holdship.

June 11, 1824.—3t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that on the 2nd day of February, 1822, by divers good deeds and assignments, and assurances in law, he become the owner and absolute proprietor, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, of all the patent rights granted by the United States to Mark Reeves and Richard Reeves, for making, using, or vending machines for cutting and heading nails, and for the several improvements made by them, or invented by them, as specified and explained in their several patents duly registered in the offices in the department of state for the United States, and bearing date on the days and years following, viz: 14th Nov. 1811, 3d Feb. 1812, 31st Oct. 1812, 16th April, 1813, and 28th September, 1813.

That he is also in like manner the owner and absolute proprietor of the patent right granted by the United States to Jesse Reed and to Briggs R. Reed, on the 18th August, 1810, and on the 14th August, 1811, duly registered in the aforesaid office, for improvements in the machinery for cutting and heading of nails.

Having learned that several persons are now using the machinery secured by these patents; and that others are preparing to make, sell and use the same without license, or purchase from him, in violation of his clear and indisputable right, and to his great prejudice. He therefore makes it known, to all who may be in any manner concerned, that his right under his deeds, and purchases, extends over all that portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, situate west of the Allegheny mountain—to the whole of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—excepting only such grants or licenses as had been sold before the 2nd of February, 1822.

The undersigned therefore earnestly calls on all those who are now making, using, or vending machinery described and secured by any of the patents above mentioned, to desist from further interference with his just rights; and gives this timely warning to all who purpose making, using or vending machinery described and secured as aforesaid by said patents, that they will be prosecuted according to the laws of the United States, and in the courts of the United States, for every further violation of the rights acquired by him at an immense expense, and which he is willing for a reasonable compensation, to authorize in all proper situations throughout the western country.

He has placed all this business in the hands of his counsel, James Ross, Esq. of this city, with instructions to proceed in the same, after the first day of July next, if no arrangement is made in the mean time, with those embraced in this notice.

Christopher Cowan.

Pittsburgh, June 11, 1824.—tf BB

E. F. PRATT'S

Jacksonian Frizeurial Head-Quarters,

1st Brigade Pennsylvania Veterans,

One door south of the Temple of Innocence,

WOOD STREET.

YOUNG Ladies and Gentlemen are informed, that they can have the color of their Hair changed to a lively brown or jet black, in one night's time, a lasting color, with perfect safety.

He will attend Ladies and Gentlemen at their quarters, if required.

June 4, 1824.

JAMES HARMON,

HAS REMOVED HIS

Boot & Shoe Manufactory,

TO the house lately occupied by Mr Byrne, in *Wood, between First and Second Streets*, where customers' work will be finished in the most fashionable and substantial manner; and where he will constantly keep on hand an extensive assortment of ready made

BOOTS and SHOES,

of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

April 30, 1824.—3mo.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS,

COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

JUSTICES' BLANKS,

For sale at this Office

Poetry.

THE REVOLET.

From the United States Literary Gazette.

That little rill, that from the spring
Of yonder grove its current brings,
Plays in the slope awhile, and then
Prattles along the flowery glen,
Now in the sunshine, where the dew
Will make fair violets blow and grow,
Now where its waters dash and play
Through the dark forest's rocky way,
Where woods in early green were dress
And first the choristers of the west,
The summer breezes travelling out,
Proclaim the new advent of flowers about,
My restless steps from home would stray,
Upon its grassy side to play,
To wring the water from my locks,
And listen to the thrush's hymn,
With blooming cheek and spirits brave,
As young and gay, sweet rill, as thine.

And when the days of boyhood ceased,
And I had grown in love with these,
Why I sought thy banks and cried
My first mile-apotheosis by thy side.
Words cannot tell how glad and gay
The moment of life before me lay.
High visions then and lofty unknown
Of fortune and delight as fairy dreams,
And during hours that were to speak
Should bring the blood into my cheek,
Passed o'er me; and I wrote on high
A name I deemed should never die.

Years change thee not. Upon yon hill
The old old meadow, verdant still,
Yet fresh, in growth and grateful decay,
Here with the flowers have passed away,
Friend first, a child, and half afraid,
Wondered at the forest shade.
And there, gay, merry rivulet,
Were children, play and prattle yet;
And speaking with the winds that pave
The windings of thy silver wave,
And chiming to thy own wild chime,
Were laughter at the hopes of time.
Precious sweet companion in my ear
My early childhood loved to hear;
As gazed thy limpid countenance,
As bright they sparkle to the sun,
As fresh the herbs that caved to drink
The moisture of thy every brink,
The violet there, in soft May dew,
Comes up as modest and as blue;
As green, amid thy current's trem,
Waves the coarse-rooted water cress,
And the brown grouse bird, in thy glen,
Still chirps as merrily as then.

Thou changest not—but I am changed,
Since first thy pleasant banks I ranged;
And the gone stranger come to see
The play-place of his infancy,
Has scarce a single trace of him
Who sported once upon thy brim.
The visions of my youth are past—
Too bright, too beautiful to last.
I've tried the world—it wears no more
The coloring rainbow it wore.
And well has nature kept the truth
She promised to my early youth.
I've lived for beauty, deeply skilled
In all the glorious works of God,
Shaped fluently to my outward eye,
Each charm it wore in days gone by.

A few brief years shall pass away,
And I, all trembling, weak and gray,
Bowed to the earth which waits to fold
My ashes in its embracing mould
(If haply the dark will of fate
Indulge my life so long a date),
May come for the last time to look
Upon my childhood's favorite brook.
Then dimly on my eyes shall gleam
The sparkle of thy dashing stream;
And faintly on my ear shall fall
The gambling current's merry call;
Yet shalt thou flow as glad and bright
As when thou met'st my infant sight.

And I shall sleep—and on thy side,
As upon other upon glide,
Children their early sports shall try,
And pass to hoary age and die.
But thou, unchanged from year to year,
Gaily shalt play and glitter here;
Amid young flowers and tender grass
Thy careless infancy shalt pass;
And singing down thy narrow glen,
Shalt mock the fading race of men.

B.

Miscellany.

NIAGARA.

It is a general impression, that to go under the falls, we must walk upon the level, where they spread their fury, and within arms length of the torrent; but it is not so; our path lies upon the top of a bank at least thirty feet above the bottom of the abyss, and as far in a horizontal line from the course of the falls, and close under the immense rock which supports them. This bank overhangs us, as one side of an irregular arch, of which the corresponding side is formed by the sheet of water; and thus, instead of groping our way at the foot of a narrow passage, we stand mounted in a stupendous cavern.

On a fine morning in August last, soon after sunrise, I set out with a friend and a guide to visit this sublime scene. The first thing to be done, after descending the tower of steps, is to strip ourselves of all clothing, except a single covering of linen, and a silk handkerchief tied tight over the ears. This costume, with the addition of a pair of pumps, is the court-dress of the palace of Niagara.

We passed about fifty rods under the Table rock, beneath whose brow and crumbling sides we could not stop to shudder, our minds were at once so excited and oppressed, as we approached that eternal gateway, which nature has built of the moveless rock and the gushing torrent, as a fitting entrance to her most awful magnificence. We turned a jutting corner of the rock, and the chasm yawned upon us. The noise of the cataract was most deafening; its headlong grandeur rolled from the very skies; we were drenched by the overflowings of the stream; our breath was checked by the violence of the wind, which for a moment scattered away the clouds of spray, when a full view of the torrent raining down its diamonds in infinite profusion opened upon us. Nothing could equal the flashing brilliancy of the spectacle. The weight of the falling waters made the very rock beneath us tremble, and from the cavern that received them issued a roar, as if the confined spirits of all who had ever been drowned, joined in a united scream for help! Here we stood,—in the very jaws of Niagara,—deafened by an uproar, whose tremendous din seemed to fall upon the ear in tangible and ceaseless strokes, and surrounded by an unimaginable and oppressive grandeur. My mind recoiled from the immensity of the tumbling tide; and thought of time and of eternity, and felt that nothing but impenetrability could stay the flight of such an element.

The guide now stopped to take breath. He told us, by hallooing in our ears at the top of his voice, "that we must turn our heads away from the spray when it blew against us, draw the hood down over our face if we felt giddy, and not rely too much on the loose pieces of rock." With these instructions he began to conduct us, one by one, beneath the sheet. A few steps further, and the light of the sun no longer shone upon us. There was a grave-like twilight which enabled us to see our way, when the irregular blasts of wind drove the water from us; but most of the time it was blown upon us from the sheet with such fury that every drop seemed a sting, and in such quantities that the weight was almost insupportable. My situation was distracting; it grew darker at every step, and in addition to the general tremor with which every thing in the neighborhood of Niagara is shuddering, I could feel the shrubs and splinters of the rock yield as I seized them for support, and my feet were continually slipping upon the slimy stones. I was obliged more than once, to have recourse to the prescription of the guide to cure my giddiness, and though I would have given the world to retrace my steps; I felt myself following his darkened figure, vanishing before me, as the maniac, faithful to the phantoms of his illusion, pursues it to his doom. All my faculties of terror seemed strained to their extreme, and my mind lost all sensation, except the sole idea of an universal, prodigious and unbroken motion.

Although the noise exceeded by far the extravagance of my anticipation, I was in some degree prepared for this. I expected too, the loss of breath from the compression of the air, though not the suffocation of the spray; but the wind, the violence of the wind exceeding, as I thought, in swiftness and power the most desolating hurricane—how came the wind there? There, too, in such violence and variety, as if it were the cave of Æolus in rebellion. One would think that the river above, fearful of the precipice to which it was rushing, in the folly of its desperation, had seized with giant arms upon the upper air, and in its half-way course abandoned it in agony.

We now came opposite a part of the sheet, which was thinner, and of course lighter. The guide stopped, and pointed upwards; I looked—and beheld the sun, "shorn of his beams" indeed, and so quenched with the multitudinous waves, that his faint rays shed but a pale and silvery hue upon the cragged and ever humid walls of the cavern.

Nothing can be looked at steadily beneath Niagara. The hand must constantly guard the eyes against the showers which are forced from the main body of the fall, and the head must be constantly averted from a steady position, to escape the sudden and vehement blasts of wind. One is constantly exposed to the sudden rising of the spray, which bursts up like smoke from a furnace, till it fills the whole cavern, and then, condensed with the rapidity of steam, is precipitated in rain; in addition to which, there is no support but flakes of the rock, which are constantly dropping off; and nothing to stand upon but a bank of loose stones covered with innumerable eels.

Still there are moments when the eye, at one glance, can catch a glimpse of this manificent saloon. On one side the enormous ribs of the precipice arch themselves with Gothic grandeur more than one hundred feet above our heads, with a rottenness more threatening than the waters under which they groan. From their summit is projected, with incalculable itensity, a silvery flood, in which the sun seems to dance like a fire-fly.

We had now penetrated to the inmost recess. A pillar of the precipice juts directly out into the sheet, and beyond it no human foot can step, but to immediate annihilation. The distance from the edge of the falls, to the rock which arrests our progress, is said to be forty-five feet, but I do not think that this has ever been accurately ascertained. The arch under which we passed, is evidently undergoing a rapid decay at the bottom, while the top, unwasted, juts out like the leaf of a table. Consequently, a fall must happen, and, judging from its appearance, may be expected every day; and this is probably the only real danger in going beneath the sheet. We passed to our temporary home, through the valley which skirts the upper stream, among gilded clouds and rainbows and wild flowers, and felt that we had experienced a consummation of curiosity; that we had looked upon that, than which earth could offer nothing to the eye or heart of man more awful or more magnificent.

Literary Gaz.

Anecdote of the late Chief Justice Parsons, of Mass.—A gentleman had been concerned in a duel. The ball of his antagonist struck his watch and remained there. It thus saved his life. The watch was subsequently exhibited with the ball remaining in it in a company where Judge Parsons was present. It was observed by several that it was to the owner a valuable watch—"Yes said Parsons, very excellent: *it has* kept TIME *from* ETERNITY.

A SERVANT BOY For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

BOOK-BINDING.

J. J. Carpenter,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he has commenced the

BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS

in the store-room of the house occupied by the *Rev. R. Patterson*, in Fourth, between Market and Wood Streets, where he hopes, by industry and proper attention to business, to gain a share of public patronage. Those who may favor him with their work, will find it equal to any done in the city.

BLANK BOOKS made to order.

P. S. He will keep a supply of *MARBLE PAPER*, with which Book-Binders and others may supply themselves at a reasonable rate.

Pittsburgh April 23, 1824—tf.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 2000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,

At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets

PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual, and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

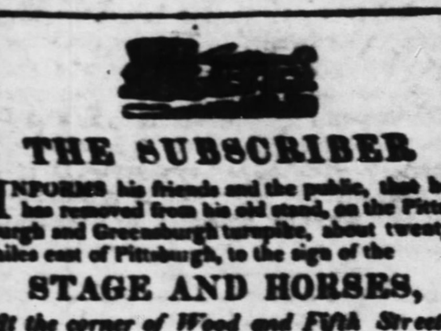
He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 19 1824 —tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.



COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824 —tf.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

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With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

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HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

NEW STORE.

ROBERTSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now receiving at their store lately occupied by Mr. William M'Knight, 58 Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign and Domestic GOODS.

Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Printed Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Flowered Chambrd Dress Muslins, Ginghams & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plain & figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL*, at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—6m.

The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh.

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a partial derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, &c. that difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post-Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

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The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $12—and 6½ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.

May 28—3t.

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Dunn's Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON.

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day formed a partnership under the firm of

Thompson & Torode,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

At the Store-Room formerly occupied by John Thompson, in Market-street, near the Diamond, where, together with customers' work, they will have constantly on hand

Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, &c.

Which, being well made and sold low, they hope will insure the return of those who purchase of them.

John Thompson,
John Torode.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1824—tf.

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on Monday, *April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Millenbergen, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N. B For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be sold, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Saturday, the 26th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of George Cochran, of Richland, of, in, and to certain parts of

Lots Nos. 338, 341 & 342,

in the city of Pittsburgh, viz—beginning at the corner of Liberty street and Diamond alley; thence southwardly, along Liberty street, sixty-six feet six inches, more or less; thence eastwardly, in a parallel line with Diamond alley, about eight inches, more or less; thence southwardly, in a parallel line with Diamond alley, about forty-four feet four inches, to a private alley; thence northwardly, along said alley about twenty-two feet six inches, to Diamond alley; thence by Diamond alley about forty-five feet nine inches, to Liberty street, the place of beginning, together with the free use and privileges of the said private alley, on which are erected *A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE*, and *KITCHEN*, and several large frame buildings and tenements, formerly occupied as a Woollen Factory; under and subject to the yearly ground rent of $2 per foot, or $133. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Cochran, at the suit of Samuel Carwell & Son.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Pittsburgh, May 21—4t.oc.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,

With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of

A SECTION OF LAND,

Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of fine cultivable land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,

A Valuable Saw-Mill,

with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.

Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf

Hair Restorative,

And Preservative Vegetable Cerate.

THE important discovery of a vegetable substance, capable of restoring and preserving the hair, was accidentally made by an individual, who has neither the capacity nor the disposition to practise deception or fraud. The fullest reliance may be placed on the efficacy and power of the Vegetable Cerate, not only in restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair, but in producing the greatest lustre and liveliness of it imaginable; and the public may rest assured that its effects will be clearly manifested in the course of a short time by the renewal and vigurous growth of the hair, and by effectually preventing its coming out or falling off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to resuscitate and excite the energies of the capillary vessels, which constitute those organs that secrete the matter forming the hair; these, like many other organs of the body, which have been in a state of dormancy or disease, may be restored to their healthy action, and perform all those functions assigned them by nature.

The proprietor being aware of the numerous specifics palmed on the public, and desirous that the present article may not suffer, rests its merits on the effect it has produced on hundreds of persons, both male and female, and found to be the only thing in restoring and preventing the hair from coming out of the heads of those who have used it, and all that is asked, as relates to the verity of its effects, is a fair trial.

Elderly people, with bald heads, must rest assured that by applying a few bottles of the above Cerate, their hair will be restored with all its youthful beauty and life.

To prevent imposition, the sale of the Vegetable Cerate will be confined to Dr. JAMES H. HART, for the city of New-York only, corner of Broadway and Chamber-street, three doors from Washington Hall, where it will be sold at $1 75.

A liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

The proprietor of the above valuable discovery intends appointing Agents through the United States for the sale of it, and also in Europe.

DIRECTIONS.

The Vegetable Cerate being perfectly innocent, may be plentifully applied, night and morning, and rubbed hard into the pores of the head with the fingers, without apprehension of danger. In addition to its other value, it beautifies the hair and whiskers.

N. B. Gentlemen that are bald, after using it for some weeks, will find a small fibre of hair growing on the place that is bald; they will continue it for about ten days after its appearance, then they will shave their hair close off where it is affected, after that it will receive its natural and vigorous growth.

And those who have the misfortune of losing their hair by sickness, the Cerate will restore to them in a very little time a full and beautiful head of hair, as it is beyond all doubt that it is the only thing that has ever been discovered in this country, or perhaps in any other. There are certificates left with Dr. James H. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber-st. who will satisfy any person that wishes to call and see them. Dr. Hart is appointed sole agent for the city of New-York. There are also special agents appointed in the following places, for the sale of this valuable article—Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, (N. C.) Newbern, (N. C.) Georgetown, Dist. of Columbia, Washington City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and all the Western Country—Boston, Salem, Charleston, in Massachusetts, Trenton, in New-Jersey, Elizabethtown, Newark, New Brunswick, Albany, New Hampshire, Hartford, in Connecticut, New-Haven, Bublie, Lansingburg, Troy, Newburgh, and in all the principal towns in the United States. As the Cerate cannot be analyzed, there is no apprehension that it can be forged by any person.

The above valuable article is sold in Pittsburgh

ONLY AT

Horner & Clayland,

At their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, Corner of Market and Third Streets,

Who are agents for the Proprietors.

April 9—3m

Poetry.

THE RIVULET.

From the United States Literary Gazette.

THIS little rill, that from the springs
Of yonder grove its current brings,
Plays on the slope awhile, and then
Goes prattling into groves again
Oft to its warbling waters drew
My little feet when life was new.
When woods in early green were drest
And from the chambers of the west,
The warmer breezes travelling out,
Breathed the new scent of flowers about,
My truant steps from home would stray,
Upon its grassy side to play;
To scrip the violet on its brim,
And listen to the throstle's hymn,
With blooming cheek and open brow,
As young and gay, sweet rill, as thou.

And when the days of boyhood came,
And I had grown in love with fame,
Duly I sought thy banks and tried
My first rude numbers by thy side.
Words cannot tell how glad and gay
The scenes of life before me lay.
High visions then and lofty schemes
Glorious and bright as fairy dreams,
And daring hopes that now to speak
Would bring the blood into my cheek,
Passed o'er me; and I wrote on high
A name I deemed should never die.

Years change thee not. Upon yon hill
The tall old maples, verdant still,
Yet tell, in proud and grand decay,
How swift the years have passed away,
Since first, a child, and half afraid,
I wandered in the forest shade.
But thou, gay, merry rivulet,
Dost dimple, play and prattle yet;
And sporting with the sands that pave
The windings of thy silver wave,
And dancing to thy own wild chime,
Thou laughest at the lapse of time.
The same sweet sounds are in my ear
My early childhood loved to hear;
As pure thy limpid waters run,
As bright they sparkle to the sun;
As fresh the herds that crowd to drink
The moisture of thy oozy brink;
The violet there, in soft May dew,
Comes up as modest and as blue;
As green, amid thy current's tress,
Floats the scarce-rooted water cress,
And the brown ground bird, in thy glen,
Still chirps as merrily as then.

Thou changest not—but I am changed,
Since first thy pleasant banks I ranged;
And the grave stranger come to see
The play-place of his infancy,
Has scarce a single trace of him
Who sported once upon thy brim.
The visions of my youth are past—
Too bright, too beautiful to last.
I've tried the world—it wears no more
The coloring romance it wore.
Yet well has nature kept the truth
She promised to my early youth;
The radiant beauty, shed abroad
On all the glorious works of God,
Shows freshly to my sobered eye,
Each charm it wore in days gone by.

A few brief years shall pass away,
And I, all trembling, weak and grey,
Bowed to the earth which waits to fold
My ashes in the embracing mould
(If haply the dark will of fate
Indulge my life so long a date),
May come for the last time to look
Upon my childhood's favorite brook.
Then dimly on my eyes shall gleam
The sparkle of thy dancing stream;
And faintly on my ear shall fall
The prattling current's merry call;
Yet shalt thou flow as glad and bright
As when thou met'st my infant sight.

And I shall sleep—and on thy side,
As ages after ages glide,
Children their early sports shall try,
And pass to hoary age and die.
But thou, unchanged from year to year,
Gaily shalt play and glitter here;
Amid young flowers and tender grass
Thy endless infancy shalt pass;
And singing down thy narrow glen,
Shalt mock the fading race of men. B.

Miscellany.

NIAGARA.

It is a general impression, that to go under the falls, we must walk upon the level, where they spread their fury, and within arms length of the torrent: but it is not so; our path lies upon the top of a bank at least thirty feet above the bottom of the abyss, and as far in a horizontal line from the course of the falls, and close under the immense rock which supports them. This bank overhangs us, as one side of an irregular arch, of which the corresponding side is formed by the sheet of water; and thus, instead of groping our way at the foot of a narrow passage, we stand mounted in a stupendous cavern.

On a fine morning in August last, soon after sunrise, I set out with a friend and a guide to visit this sublime scene. The first thing to be done, after descending the tower of steps, is to strip ourselves of all clothing, except a single covering of linen, and a silk handkerchief tied tight over the ears. This costume, with the addition of a pair of pumps, is the court-dress of the palace of Niagara.

We passed about fifty rods under the Table rock, beneath whose brow and crumbling sides we could not stop to shudder, our minds were at once so excited and oppressed, as we approached that eternal gateway, which nature has built of the motionless rock and the gushing torrent, as a fitting entrance to her most awful magnificence. We turned a jutting corner of the rock, and the chasm yawned upon us. The noise of the cataract was most deafening; its headlong grandeur rolled from the very skies; we were drenched by the overflowings of the stream; our breath was checked by the violence of the wind, which for a moment scattered away the clouds of spray, when a full view of the torrent raining down its diamonds in infinite profusion opened upon us. Nothing could equal the flashing brilliancy of the spectacle. The weight of the falling waters made the very rock beneath us tremble, and from the cavern that received them issued a roar, as if the confined spirits of all who had ever been drowned, joined in a united scream for help! Here we stood,—in the very jaws of Niagara,—deafened by an uproar, whose tremendous din seemed to fall upon the ear in tangible and ceaseless strokes, and surrounded by an unimaginable and oppressive grandeur. My mind recoiled from the immensity of the tumbling tide; and thought of time and of eternity, and felt that nothing but its own immortality could rise against the force of such an element.

The guide now stopped to take breath. He told us, by hallooing in our ears at the top of his voice, "that we must turn our heads away from the spray when it blew against us, draw the hand downwards over the face if we felt giddy, and not rely too much on the loose pieces of rock." With these instructions he began to conduct us, one by one, beneath the sheet. A few steps farther, and the light of the sun no longer shone upon us. There was a grave-like twilight which enabled us to see our way, when the irregular blasts of wind drove the water from us; but most of the time it was blown upon us from the sheet with such fury that every drop seemed a sting, and in such quantities that the weight was almost insupportable. My situation was distracting; it grew darker at every step, and in addition to the general tremor with which every thing in the neighborhood of Niagara is shuddering, I could feel the shreds and splinters of the rock yield as I seized them for support, and my feet were continually slipping upon the slimy stones. I was obliged more than once, to have recourse to the prescription of the guide to cure my giddiness, and though I would have given the world to retrace my steps; I felt myself following his darkened figure, vanishing before me, as the maniac, faithful to the phantoms of his illusion, pursues it to his doom. All my faculties of terror seemed strained to their extreme, and my mind lost all sensation, except the sole idea of an universal, prodigious and unbroken motion.

Although the noise exceeded by far the extravagance of my anticipation, I was in some degree prepared for this. I expected too, the loss of breath from the compression of the air, though not the suffocation of the spray; but the wind, the violence of the wind exceeding, as I thought, in swiftness and power the most desolating hurricane—how came the wind there? There, too, in such violence and variety, as if it were the cave of Æolus in rebellion. One would think that the river above, fearful of the precipice to which it was rushing, in the folly of its desperation, had seized with giant arms upon the upper air, and in its half-way course abandoned it in agony.

We now came opposite a part of the sheet, which was thinner, and of course lighter. The guide stopped, and pointed upwards; I looked—and beheld the sun, "shorn of his beams" indeed, and so quenched with the multitudinous waves, that his faint rays shed but a pale and silvery hue upon the cragged and ever humid walls of the cavern.

Nothing can be looked at steadily beneath Niagara. The hand must constantly guard the eyes against the showers which are forced from the main body of the fall, and the head must be constantly averted from a steady position, to escape the sudden and vehement blasts of wind. One is constantly exposed to the sudden rising of the spray, which bursts up like smoke from a furnace, till it fills the whole cavern, and then, condensed with the rapidity of steam, is precipitated in rain; in addition to which, there is no support but flakes of the rock, which are constantly dropping off; and nothing to stand upon but a bank of loose stones covered with innumerable eels.

Still there are moments when the eye, at one glance, can catch a glimpse of this manificent saloon. On one side the enormous ribs of the precipice arch themselves with Gothic grandeur more than one hundred feet above our heads, with a rottenness more threatening than the waters under which they groan. From their summit is projected, with incalculable itensity, a silvery flood, in which the sun seems to dance like a fire-fly.

We had now penetrated to the inmost recess. A pillar of the precipice juts directly out into the sheet, and beyond it no human foot can step, but to immediate annihilation. The distance from the edge of the falls, to the rock which arrests our progress, is said to be forty-five feet, but I do not think that this has ever been accurately ascertained. The arch under which we passed, is evidently undergoing a rapid decay at the bottom, while the top, unwasted, juts out like the leaf of a table. Consequently, a fall must happen, and, judging from its appearance, may be expected every day; and this is probably the only real danger in going beneath the sheet. We passed to our temporary home, through the valley which skirts the upper stream, among gilded clouds and rainbows and wild flowers, and felt that we had experienced a consummation of curiosity; that we had looked upon that, than which earth could offer nothing to the eye or heart of man more awful or more magnificent.

Literary Gaz.

Anecdote of the late Chief Justice Parsons, of Mass.—A gentleman had been concerned in a duel. The ball of his antagonist struck his watch and remained there. It thus saved his life. The watch was subsequently exhibited with the ball remaining in it in a company where Judge Parsons was present. It was observed by several that it was to the owner a valuable watch—"Yes said Parsons, very excellent: *it has* kept TIME *from* ETERNITY.

A SERVANT BOY
For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

BOOK-BINDING.
J. J. Carpenter,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he has commenced the

BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS,

In the store-room of the house occupied by the *Rev. R. Patterson*, in Fourth, between Market and Wood Streets, where he hopes, by industry and proper attention to business, to gain a share of public patronage. Those who may favor him with their work, will find it equal to any done in the city.

BLANK BOOKS made to order.

P. S. He will keep a supply of *MARBLE PAPER*, with which Book-Binders and others may supply themselves at a reasonable rate.

Pittsburgh April 23, 1824—tf.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,

At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets

PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 19 1824 —tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

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With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

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HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

R. J. WALKER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

NEW STORE.
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Foreign and Domestic GOODS.

Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Casinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
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HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

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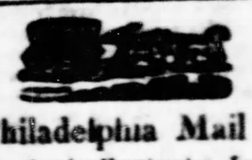
April 23, 1824—6mo.



The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, &c. *that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post-Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

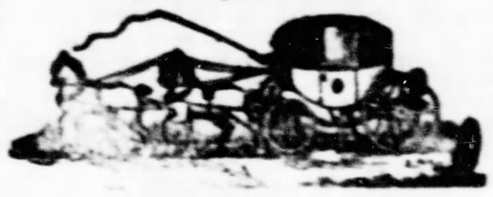
The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock. P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $13—and 6½ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.

May 28—3t.

Pittsburgh and Erie



STAGE,

LEAVES *John Dunn's Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON.

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day formed a partnership under the firm of

Thompson & Torode,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

At the Store-Room formerly occupied by *John Thompson*, in Market-street, near the Diamond, where, together with customers' work, they will have constantly on hand

Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, &c.

Which, being well made and sold low, they hope will insure the return of those who purchase of them.

John Thompson,
John Torode.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1824—tf.

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N B For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be sold, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on *Saturday, the 12th day of June next*, at 2 o'clock, *P. M.* all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of George Cochran, of Richland, in, and to certain parts of

Lots Nos. 338, 341 & 342

In the city of Pittsburgh, viz.—beginning at the corner of Liberty street and Diamond alley, thence southwestwardly, along Liberty street, sixty-six feet six inches, more or less, thence at right angles with Liberty street, about sixty feet eight inches, more or less; thence southwestwardly, in a parallel line with Diamond alley, about forty-four feet four inches, to a private alley, thence northwardly, along said alley about seventy-two feet six inches, to Diamond alley; thence by Diamond alley about forty-five feet nine inches, to Liberty street, the place of beginning, together with the free use and privileges of the said private alley, on which are erected *A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN*, and several large frame buildings and tenements, formerly occupied as a Woollen Factory; under and subject to the yearly ground rent of $2 per foot, or $133. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Cochran, at the suit of Samuel Carswell & Co.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Pittsburgh, May 21—4t.sc.

A VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE,
With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of

A SECTION OF LAND,

Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 40 acres of fat rate land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,

A Valuable Saw-Mill,

with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.

Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf

Hair Restorative,

And Preservative Vegetable Cerate.

THE important discovery of a vegetable substance, capable of restoring and preserving the hair, was accidentally made by an individual who has neither the capacity nor the disposition to practise deception or fraud. The fullest reliance may be placed on the efficacy and power of the Vegetable Cerate, not only in restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair, but in producing the greatest lustre and liveliness of it imaginable; and the public may rest assured that its effects will be clearly manifested in the course of a short time by the renewal and vigorous growth of the hair, and by effectually preventing its coming out or falling off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to resuscitate and excite the energies of the capillary vessels, which constitute those organs that secrete the matter forming the hair; these, like many other organs of the body, which have been in a state of dormancy or disease, may be restored to their healthy action, and perform all those functions assigned them by nature.

The proprietor being aware of the numerous specifics palmed on the public, and desirous that the present article may not suffer, rests its merits on the effect it has produced on hundreds of persons, both male and female, and found to be the only thing in restoring and preventing the hair from coming out of the heads of those who have used it, and all that is asked, as relates to the verity of its effects, is a fair trial.

Elderly people, with bald heads, must rest assured that by applying a few boxes of the above Cerate, their hair will be restored with all its youthful beauty and life.

To prevent imposition, the sale of the Vegetable Cerate will be confined to Dr. JAMES H. HART, for the city of New-York only, corner of Broadway and Chamber-street, three doors from Washington Hall, where it will be sold at $1 75.

A liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

The proprietor of the above valuable discovery intends appointing Agents through the United States for the sale of it, and also in Europe.

DIRECTIONS.

The Vegetable Cerate being perfectly innocent, may be plentifully applied, night and morning, and rubbed hard into the pores of the head with the fingers, without apprehension of danger. In addition to its other value, it beautifies the hair and whiskers.

N. B. Gentlemen that are bald, after using it for some weeks, will find a small fibre of hair growing on the place that is bald; they will continue it for about ten days after its appearance, then they will shave their hair close off where it is affected, after that it will receive its natural and vigorous growth.

And those who have the misfortune of losing their hair by sickness, the Cerate will restore them in a very little time a full and beautiful head of hair, as it is beyond all doubt that it is the only thing that has ever been discovered in this country, or perhaps in any other. There are certificates left with Dr. James H. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber-st. who will satisfy any person that wishes to call and see them. Dr. Hart is appointed sole agent for the city of New-York. There are also special agents appointed in the following places, for the sale of this valuable article—Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, (N. C.) Newbern, (N. C.) Georgetown, Dist. of Columbia, Washington City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and all the Western Country—Boston, Salem, Charleston, in Massachusetts, Trenton, in New-Jersey, Elizabethtown, Newark, New Brunswick, Albany, New Hampshire, Hartford, in Connecticut, New-Haven, Mobile, Lansingburg, Troy, Newburgh, and in all the principal towns in the United States. As the Cerate cannot be analyzed, there is no apprehension that it can be forged by any person.

The above valuable article is sold in Pittsburgh

ONLY BY

Horner & Clayland,

At their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, Corner of Market and Third Streets,

Who are agents for the Proprietors.

April 9—3m